

THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

**Tom Wood:
DEAF FOLK ARTIST**

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



JANUARY, 1977

75c Per Copy

The Editor's Page

Sign Language Classes—Training of Interpreters Certification of Interpreters

Interest in Sign Language continues to grow, with more and more classes being organized all over the country under various auspices. The National Association of the Deaf has its rapidly expanding SIGN—Sign Instructors Guidance Network.

The National Interpreter Training Consortium has completed two years of programming in efforts to produce more and better qualified interpreters in assorted settings.

The National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf has been on the scene for more than a decade now, with state and local registries also in the field of certification.

Fine, fine, fine!

Two problems are, however, becoming decidedly apparent:

1. The costs—somebody has to pay for the above. Public and private funding are praiseworthy but not always dependable. Certainly the deaf themselves should be provided such services as a right, or with token or minimal fees.

2. Insufficient involvement of the deaf themselves—the ultimate consumers of such services. And evaluation is a key item. Are services satisfactory? If not, what are the shortcomings and suggested remedies?

We invite comments on the above.

Articles on Deaf Heritage

The Bicentennial Year has passed and we are disappointed that we could not come up with more material on deaf heritage. Perhaps the fault was ours—we did not search for articles or urge others to help.

Another chance for the Editor and readers: The Centennial of the National Association of the Deaf will be observed in 1980.

Themes, graduate theses and doctoral dissertations could very well focus on various aspects of deaf heritage. They could be printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN and then compiled in book form. Plays could be written.

We are aware that a lot of such material already has been produced and is in use, but we have yet to see a bibliography. If any of our readers are aware of one, the information will be appreciated.

Adventures in Editing

(AE-10) In the October 1976 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN appears another of Mrs. Frederick Taylor's contributions on deaf characters in short stories. Two goofs resulted.

First, we did not carry Mrs. Taylor's byline (she is Archivist/Special Collections Librarian at Wallace Memorial Library, Rochester Institute of Technology).

Second, the headline came out wrong. It should have read "Deaf Characters In Short Stories: A Selective Bibliography." Instead we printed "Deaf Characters In Short Stories: A Selection Biography."

Our printer's proofreader did not catch the error; neither did the DA's proofreader. And the Editor, in making up the issue, failed to note what should have been obvious.

On DA Columns

Comes an inquiry: "What has happened to Toivo Lindholm's "Humor Among the Deaf" column?"

Mr. Lindholm has been in ill health. Contributions have either failed to materialize or he has not been able to assemble them. All we have on hand are gleanings from the past sent in by Harry Belskey.

We are waiting for reader response. Should the column be continued?

DA columns come and go, depending on the sustained efforts of columnists or reader interest.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Franklin Printing Service, Inc.
Franklin, Indiana 46131

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 29, No. 5 January, 1977

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2—THE DEAF AMERICAN

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THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue at 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Second class postage paid at Silver Spring, Maryland, and additional offices. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$6.00; 2 years \$11.00. Other countries, 1 year \$7.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.

The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply endorsement.

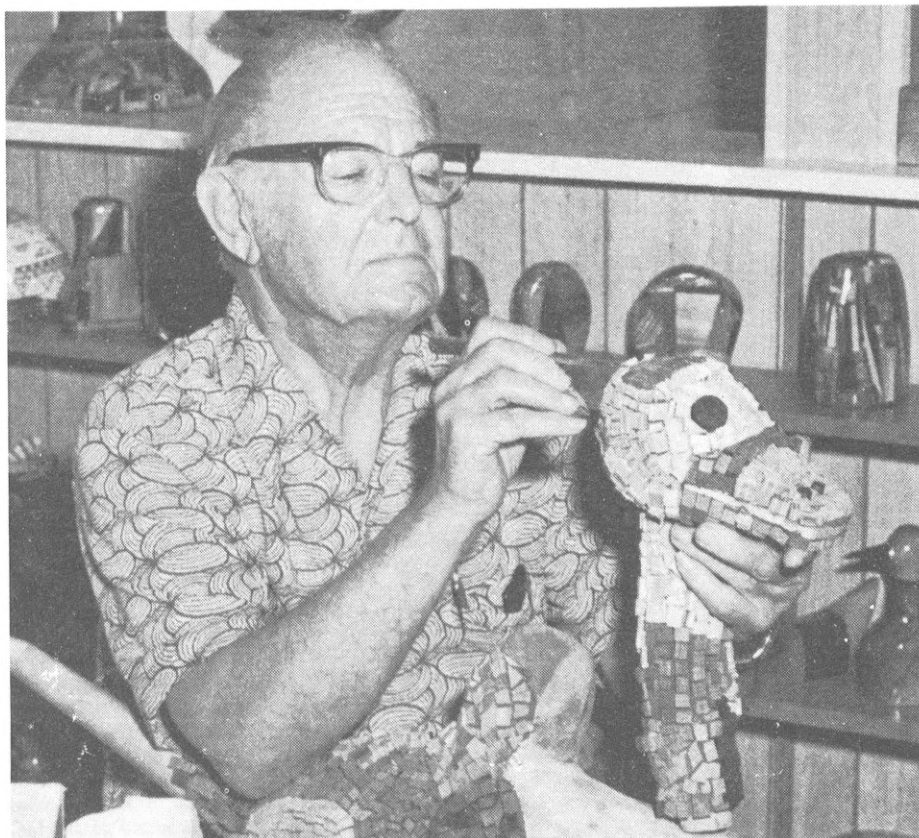
CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
Tom Wood, Deaf Folk Artist	3
D. C. Women's Conference	4
Ruby Rader: Hog Producer	7
Mary Beth Miller: Communicator	11
Foreign News	14
Adult Education Via TTYs	15
Book Review: ISLAND OF SILENCE	16
XXV Conference in Rome	19
News from Gallaudet College	22
Deafness Research & Training Center	26
Hotline Sports	29
41st Deaf Prep Football Story	31
NAD Section	37
Communicative Skills Program	40
Pilipinas	43
Ten Commandments for Lobbyists	44

JANUARY 1977

Tom Wood, Deaf Folk Artist

By FELIX KOWALEWSKI



QUIET INSPIRATION—Deaf artist Tom Wood works on one of his many art projects. A colorful exhibition of Wood's works was on display in the Art Gallery of Riverside City College, October 31-November 18, 1976. (Photo credit: Robert R. Rosefield)

Some 200 deaf and friends from all over southern California converged on Riverside City College for a "Meet the Artist" reception, Sunday, November 7, 1976. The artist was widely-known hobbyist and traveler, Tom Wood.

The October 31-November 18 exhibit of his "folk art" was arranged by Bette Fauth, curator of the college art gallery. Mrs. Fauth had long been a teacher of the deaf before her new position at the college.

Wood's work is described as unique, whimsical, appealing, captivating. His wood sculptures are carved into forms then inlaid with a variety of wood tesserae from all over the world, giving the piece color and design interest. With no formal training or personal study, no contact or exchange with other artists, his work shows a consistently high quality of individual imaginative craftsmanship.

The exhibit was well attended throughout the two weeks showing and out of

some 200 pieces on exhibit over 100 were sold.

Born in England in 1902, Wood lost his hearing from scarlet fever and whooping cough at the age of 18 months. As a youth he moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, with his parents and attended the school for the deaf in Winnipeg. After a year at Gallaudet College he worked in the U.S. Government Printing Office for 25 years, resigning in 1948 to work for newspapers in Oakland, California, and Portland, Oregon. He retired from work about 15 years ago and he and his wife (Edna Hughes of Oklahoma) have traveled all over the continent and are known and welcomed by a host of friends.

Prior to his folk art hobby Tom was a "rock-hound" and turned out beautiful trays and table tops inlaid with a rainbow of rock colors. He was also known as a gardening authority and consultant

for compost building. At their 50th wedding anniversary celebration one of the speakers complimented Tom on his variety of interests and advised the husbands present when their wives ask them to take out the garbage to bring it to Tom for composting. (Don't take this literally!)

Mrs. Wood had long wanted to paint but bringing up a family and other interests occupied too much of her time. Only a few years ago she finally got around to it and like (better than) Grandma Moses she is now a producing and exhibiting artist, specializing in beautiful landscapes. The family talent is inherited by daughter Betty Witczak who has done beautiful family portraits and other drawings. In turn, her daughter Wanda, a recent Gallaudet graduate, is an outstanding artist. Wanda's father, Emo Witczak, is also an artist in photography. We shall hear more of this interesting family.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Tom Wood, deaf folk artist, Mrs. Wood and Betty Fauth, Curator, Riverside City College Art Gallery, pose with a selection of Mr. Wood's creations during the reception to "Meet the Artist," on Sunday November 7, 1976.

Office of Alumni/Public Relations, Gallaudet College



HAPPENING?
 nothing
 ideas
 full travel apt
 HERE
 going to
 looking
 my soul
 my way

puzzled
 uncomfortable
 strange
 helpless

frustrated
 thought you were
 expecting something
 proud that you're
 still

funny
 wondering
 suspicious
 even you
 toward



Workshop participants from four states divest themselves of inhibitions under the guidance of Ms. Jane N. Wilk, special consultant for the NAD Communicative Skills Program.



Participants at the Assertiveness Training Workshop play close attention to the workshop leader, Mrs. Julia Carter, a teacher at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

were provided; one woman came with a small nursing infant.

It was a time for sharing and learning, for exploring and growing, for making new friends and deepening old friendships. The D.C. women felt that this was a day well-spent

and would encourage other areas to plan similar one-day workshops for deaf women. If you would like more information on how the D.C. Workshop was organized, contact Julia Mayes, c/o MSSD, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Virginia Seminar To Focus On Job Training/Employment

The Learning Technology Institute, a non-profit organization, in cooperation with the Virginia Council for the Deaf and the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation will conduct a one-day seminar on industry job training and employment of the deaf at the famed Airlie Conference Center near Warrenton, Virginia, March 24, 1977. Participants will include nationally recognized experts in this field who will concentrate on such topics as overcoming barriers to employment of the deaf, job structuring, analysis and support, management of the deaf and job safety, communication, supervision and counseling.

In announcing the seminar, Raymond G. Fox, chairman of the Industry Relations Committee of the Virginia Council for the Deaf, noted that more than 42,000 Virginians are deaf and that more than a quarter million other Virginians suffer hearing impairment. Fox also noted that there is a significant lack of understanding of the potential of deaf workers by industry employers, and expressed the hope that the March seminar will help educate industry to the fact that deaf workers can be productive, profitable employees.

Said Fox: "The March seminar on Industry Job Training and Employment of the Deaf at Airlie will spread the news to industry and business that hiring the qualified deaf worker is good business."

The seminar will be videotaped in color in its entirety and highlights will be edited into a special 15-minute program for intended use on public and educational television.

Letter To Be Shared

December 17, 1976

Letter to the Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20071

To the Editor:

On December 10, 1976, the Federal Communications Commission took the first essential step toward opening television to the 13.4 million Americans who suffer from impaired hearing by approving what has popularly become known as the "Line 21" rule.

We congratulate the FCC on this decision which we advocated in an article published in *The Washington Post* this fall. Basically, the "Line 21" rule requires all networks, effective March 1, 1977, to reserve the first non-visual line above the television picture for the transmission of "closed captions." It does not require any network to provide the service.

The "closed captioning" process and the decoder have been developed by the Public Broadcasting Service under the FCC experimental permit. The FCC action was essential in order to provide commercial manufacturers with the assurance that closed captions could be transmitted, and that there will be a market for the decoder. As 94% of 1400 hearing impaired persons recently polled in a nationwide survey said that they would buy a decoder tomorrow if available, the demand is obvious.

This landmark FCC decision opens the door for further progress in serving the hearing impaired and is another encouraging step in the development of America's sensitivity to the many barriers that our handicapped citizens must face daily.

Sincerely,

PATRICK J. LEAHY
United States Senator
CHARLES H. PERCY
United States Senator

National Theatre Of The Deaf **Winter/Spring 1977 Performance Schedule** (With Contact Person)

January 30—Providence, R.I., Mr. James Cooney, R.I. School for the Deaf, Corliss Park, Providence, R.I. 02908.

January 31-February 1—Boston, Mass. Mr. Douglas Schwalbe, Loeb Drama Center, Harvard University, 64 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

February 2—Springfield, Mass., Ms. Jean M. Danis, Willie Ross School for the Deaf, 32 Norway Street, Longmeadow, Mass. 01106.

February 4—Grantham, Pa., Mr. Ron E. Long, Messiah College, College Avenue, Grantham, Pa. 17027.

February 6—Morgantown, W. Va., Mr. Booker T. Walton, Jr., 307 East Moore Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506.

February 10—Danville, Ky., Dr. Floyd R. Herzog, Regional Arts Center, Center College Campus, Danville, Ky. 40422.

February 12—Dayton, Ohio, Ms. Susan Stockton, University Center, Colonel Glenn Highway, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45431.

February 16—Tiffin, Ohio, Mr. Kenneth E. Felt, Campus Center, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

February 17—Westerville, Ohio, Ms. Fran Bay, Public Relations Office, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio 43229.

February 18—Oberlin, Ohio, Mr. Clark Drummond, Wilder Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44078.

February 19—Spring Arbor, Mich., Ms. Garnet Smith, Cultural Life Committee, Spring Arbor College, Spring Arbor, Mich. 49283.

February 20—South Bend, Ind., Mr. John Sheehan, Century Center, 306 S. Notre Dame Avenue, South Bend, Ind. 46617.

February 22—Midland, Mich., Ms. Lois V. Entemann, Midland Asso. for Retarded Citizens, P.O. Box 1491, Midland, Mich. 48640.

February 25—Palatine, Ill., Mr. Frank L. Borelli, Director of Student Activities, William Rainey Harper College, Algonquin & Roselle Roads, Palatine, Ill. 60067.

February 28—Ishpeming, Mich., Mr. Gerald A. Lewis, P. A. A. C., P.O. Box 273, Ishpeming, Mich. 49849.

March 1—Eau Claire, Wisc., Mr. Johannes Dahle, University Center, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Wisc. 54701.

March 2—Elkhorn, Wisc., Mr. Donald B. Brick, Rec. Agent, University of Wisconsin Extension, Courthouse, Elkhorn, Wisc. 53121.

March 7—Jacksonville, Ill., Ms. Kathee M. Phillips, Education of Hearing Impaired, Box 1153, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill. 63650.

March 10—Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Roger L. Sams, Exchange Club of East Memphis, 553 N. Mendenhall #6, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.

March 15—Greenville, N.C., Mr. Ken Hammond, Box 2724, Mendenhall Student Center, East Carolina University, Greenville, N.C. 27834.

March 17—Philadelphia, Pa., Ms. Marie A. Dairs, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

March 18—Newark, Delaware, Mr. Richard J. Brooks, Delaware Youth for Human Services, 501 Ogletown Road, Newark, Del. 19711.

March 19—York, Pa., Mr. George R. Sheets, Public Relations Director, York College of Pennsylvania, Country Club Road, York, Pa. 17405.

Model Demonstration Program **At University Of Arizona**

In October 1976, the Rehabilitation Center, College of Education, the University of Arizona, Tucson, was awarded a three-year, 1.25 million dollar grant for the development of a Model Demonstration Program for Hearing Impaired, Developmentally Disabled Persons. In awarding the grant to the University of Arizona, the Developmental Disabilities Office, a branch of the Office of Human Development, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, designated the project as one of its "projects of national significance."

The Model Demonstration Program has the central goals of:

1. Developing and demonstrating methods and techniques for meeting the needs of hearing impaired mentally retarded persons of all ages;

2. Preparing models of services for implementation in other states for hearing impaired developmentally disabled persons (cerebral palsied, epileptic, mentally retarded, autistic);

3. To prepare professionals from a wide variety of disciplines to more effectively serve hearing impaired developmentally disabled persons.

In implementing these goals, initial efforts will be focused upon the State of Arizona. As models for service, profession training, and instructional technology evolve, these will be disseminated to the adjacent states of Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Utah. Eventually these efforts will reach all other states in the nation.

Dr. Larry G. Stewart has been selected project director for the Model Demonstration Program. A total staff of 23 full-time persons will be involved in the project, along with a large number of cooperating agencies and school systems. In addition to conducting demonstration education and training classes at selected sites, the program will sponsor a mobile hearing and psychological evaluation unit to facilitate optional case finding and referral efforts.

Additional information regarding the Model Demonstration Program may be obtained by writing to:

Dr. Larry G. Stewart
Model Demonstration Program
Rehabilitation Center
College of Education, Room 412
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

ard) Z24.5—1951."

Additional requests have been received recently concerning the desire for a rule change in this area.

Editor's note: Following is the text of the proposal before the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety in the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, to permit deaf persons to drive trucks in interstate commerce. Strong opposition has been voiced by trucking firms and their customers.

TRANSPORTATION **DEPARTMENT OF**

Federal Highway Administration
(49 CFR Part 391)

(Docket No. MC-73; Notice No. 76-12)

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS OF **DRIVERS WITH RESPECT TO HEARING**

Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

● **Purpose.** The purpose of this advance notice is to invite comments from interested persons on a petition for rulemaking filed by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Health and Social Services. In its petition, the Department of Health and Social Services is requesting that Section 391.41 (b) (11) of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR) be amended to allow deaf drivers to operate commercial motor

vehicles in interstate commerce. The petitioner contends that (1) Safe driving is almost totally dependent on visual acuity and alertness; (2) Safety records of deaf drivers are superior; (3) Noise levels in large over-the-road tractors renders hearing totally insignificant as a safety factor. ●

Section 391.41 (b) (11) now requires that "A person is physically qualified to drive a motor vehicle if he first perceives a forced whispered voice in the better ear at not less than 5 feet with or without the use of a hearing aid or, if tested by use of an audiometric device, does not have an average hearing loss in the better ear greater than 40 decibels at 400 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz with or without a hearing aid when the audiometric device is calibrated to American National Standard (formerly ASA Stand-

Ruby Rader: Hog Producer

By WILLARD H. WOODS, SR., Author of *The Forgotten People*

Gracious Ruby Rader is deaf but is fast becoming a successful farmer(ette)—with plans to become the best “hog producer” in the country.

Her husband, James Rader, also deaf, a Linotype operator, lost his job when cold type replaced hot metal printing processes. Since Linotype jobs are difficult to obtain, they moved down to Trenton, Tennessee, Ruby’s hometown, to try their luck at another career.

It was then Ruby’s fertile brain began to put things together. They lacked money to buy the farm they wanted. So Ruby went to Farmers Home Administration and laid down plans before the FHA board of examiners. They turned her request down. Ruby did not give up until she saw one in higher authority who listened to her plea for help.

James, troubled with back pains, was not interested—but his name was needed on the dotted line. So Ruby won the FHA’s interest at last and a large sum of money was loaned to the Rader family.

The deaf can do very well as farmers—in fact, can succeed in whatever they want to do. As a prime example, meet Ruby Rader, the motivating force behind “hog producer.”

Ruby Williams was born to Mr. and Mrs. Irby Williams on April 5, 1923, in Trenton, where she has lived nearly all of her life except for a few years up north where her husband was a printer.

Ruby attended the Tennessee School for the Deaf and graduated in 1942. As



Ruby Rader, as she looks today, proudly holding one of her piglets.

a child, she knew poverty. Money was hard to obtain.

Ruby remembers when one of the family’s cows died, leaving a few-days-old calf without its mother. Her father planned to sell the calf but Ruby begged him to let her have it. After repeated beggings, her father gave in.

When the calf got to be a few weeks older, a stranger offered to buy the calf for \$250. Ruby refused.

The stranger came again about a month later, with a \$300 as his top price. Ruby again refused.

It was finally decided to put the calf up for auction at a market. It brought \$530. And so Ruby was on her way to become a shrewd business woman.

At age 19, Ruby was a beautiful young woman, not yet married. She entered a beauty contest at Trenton and nearly won first honors. But the town fathers discovered Ruby was deaf and were leery of sending a deaf girl to represent them at the next level of competition. She was named first runner-up.

Despite her disappointment, Ruby was happy and contented. When she got four proposals of marriage at the same time, she turned down three—accepting the one from James C. Rader. So she married James on April 26, 1943. Four children were born to the union, three boys and a girl.

And in 1975 the couple decided to go

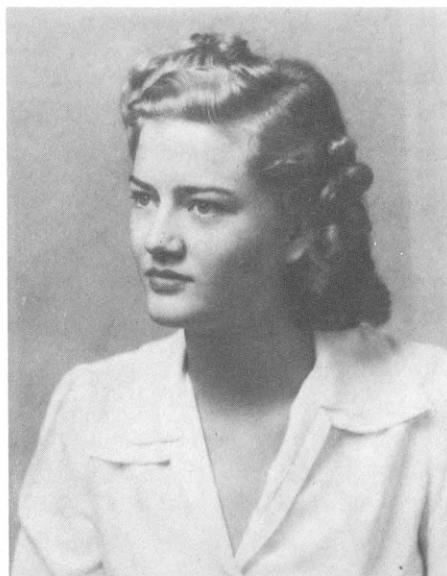
into the hog production business. Ruby’s husband, affectionately nicknamed “J.C.” by his friends, is well-liked by his neighbors. Ruby asked him to build the hog stall according to her drawings. It became a “hog motel” when finished. Others jokingly called it a “hog hospital” because that is where hogs give birth to piglets.

It is a neat house, about 100 feet long. Inside the house a hose is installed in each stall for drinking and cleaning purposes. Each morning the hogs get a bath, which cools them.

There are pastures offering both shade and sun to the hogs. One pen holds all weaned pigs who are ready for market, to be auctioned off at a nice profit. The pigs usually sell when they are 8 to 12 weeks old. Whenever the feeder pig prices go down, Ruby will hold the pigs until they weigh about 225 pounds each, usually about 5½ to 6 months old.

Ruby says they are going to build a finishing building as soon as possible in order to keep the pigs from waddling in the mud or breathing in the dust, which results in disease that hit the pigs most of the time.

As for feeding the pigs or hogs, Ruby’s instructions are not to slop them like the old time farmers used to. Her methods help keep them well-fed with pellets or grind the pellets with corn. This strict diet helps keep the pigs or



Ruby Williams Rader as a beautiful 19-year-old farm girl who nearly won first honors in a beauty contest at Trenton, Tennessee.



Left: James C. Rader spraying one of the sows with cold water, an enjoyable treat in hot weather. Right: In one of the Rader pastures are more gilts.



hogs in the best of health.

James explained that gilts are pigs weighing 175 pounds or more until the first litter. The gilts need intensive care at the time of birth since they often need assistance in delivering the babies. After their first litter, the gilts become sows and do not need assistance with subsequent deliveries.

"J.C." tells of research he has done with the hogs, including separating 10 piglets from their real mother, putting them in a stall with another red sow, a Duroc. The babies knew the red sow was not their mother and refused to suckle. But after several hours, the piglets got hungry and fed from the new mother's breast. The red sow did not object although it knew the babies were not her own. This experiment told the Raders they had another plan for hog raising in case a gilt or sow died in childbirth.

Ruby plans to crossbreed three ways—Yorkshire gilt bred to Hampshire

boar, their offspring bred to Duroc boar. The resulting breed brings higher prices for the hog's excellent flavor. This breeding produces offspring which grow faster and heavier, yet lean in body structure. Hog buyers want this kind of hog above all others, so it has production priority.

Ruby explains that in order to succeed in the hog business, you must give the hogs much of your time, getting to know the different breeds of hogs, how to cross the Duroc with Hampshires and Yorkshires to get better prices. Gilts are the most difficult part of the production cycle because you have to be up at all hours of the night in order to assist the gilts at birth of babies.

Their son, James Edward (Jim), decided to resign from his job as a hardware manager and go into the hog production business with his mother. They are now in mass production.

Ruby had many dreams as a young girl. One of them was being a famous teacher of deaf children at the Tennessee

School for the Deaf in Knoxville. That never became a reality because she lacked money to go to college.

But her present dream is to succeed in the hog business—and this one seems destined to come true. She has set a firm foundation in the business and is getting to be known in a wide area—as far as Jackson, Dyersburg and other big towns around Trenton.

Soon she hopes to be known statewide as one of the best hog producers in the country. For such expansion, they have plans for another, more expensive enclosed "hog hospital" with modern-up-to-date stalls.

Ruby's advice to young people: "Do not be afraid to go into your own business, whatever it is. Work harder with plenty of patience. Of course it takes plenty of dollars to start in business—and a lot of hard work with determination. But once it's going, you will be proud of what you have done. You will be sitting on a cloud with a smile, contemplating future success. Patience pays



Left: Ruby beside a hog feeder. It was here that she slipped and fell to the ground and the hogs nudged her without harm. Right: Liz, granddaughter of the Raders, likes to hold one of the piglets.





Left: View of the Rader building in the back with sows. Right: Feeder pigs in a truck getting ready for market. Note the cleanliness of the pigs, which results in excellent profits.

off. Accept whatever constructive criticism is offered you if that person giving it knows what he or she is talking about. Then decide on which course to take."

And so the name of Ruby Rader is added to the growing list of "Forgotten People," along with Juliette Gordon Low, the Girl Scout Founder; Reatha

Gentry Suttka Hirte, the founder of French Reweaving Company, and Eleanor Frances Preston, the Greeting Card Designer.

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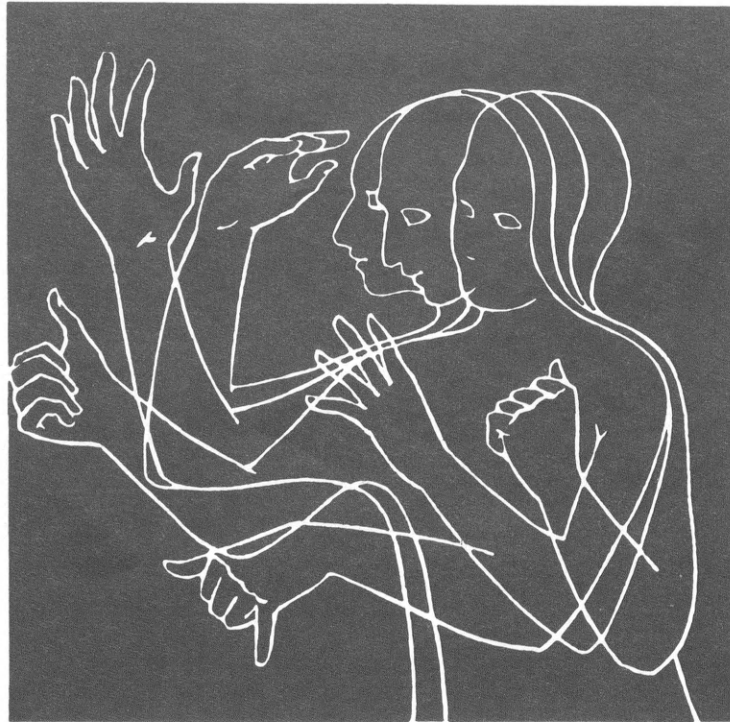
PHONE: 914-762-2626



This cartoon by Wilbur Ruge of Wichita, Kansas, was sent to the Federal Communications Commission recently as a plea to reserve Line 21 on television for "hidden captions." No doubt this cartoon proved effective, along with thousands of letters.



LINE 21



NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SIGN LANGUAGE RESEARCH AND TEACHING

HYATT REGENCY CHICAGO
MAY 30 - JUNE 3, 1977

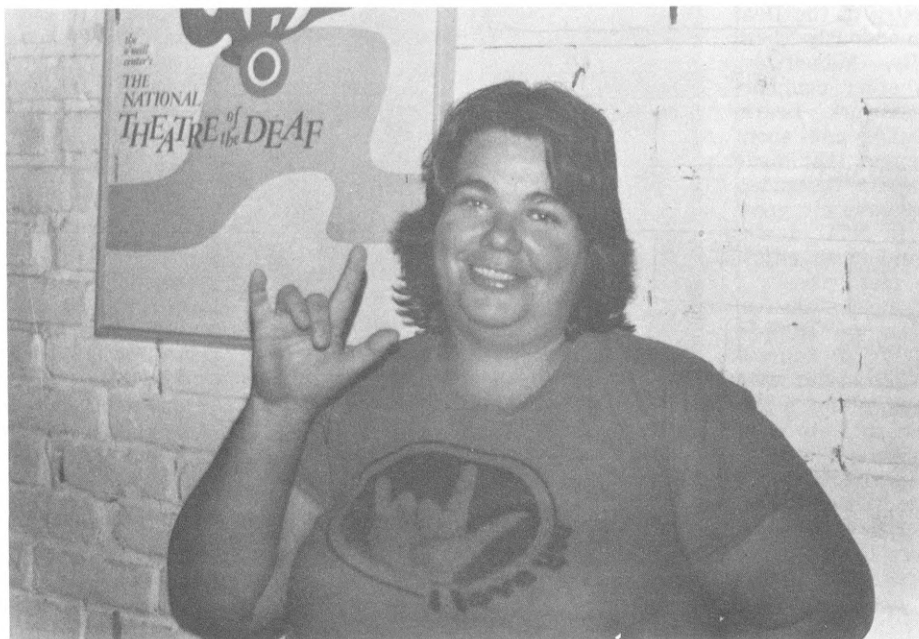


For more information, contact:

**Angela K. Thames
NAD/NSSLRT
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Telephone (301) 587-1788**

Mary Beth Miller: Communicator

By RUTH BROWN



Mary Beth Miller

Interviewing Mary Beth Miller in her Greenwich Village walk-up apartment is a little like standing at the center of a three-ring circus. While being interviewed, Mary Beth managed to also greet two other visitors and her roommate, read a letter, write a check, start dinner and look out of the window at a crazed woman emoting on the street.

It is a paradox that Mary Beth is always found surrounded by people, but is best known for her solo, one-woman theatrical performances and improvisations. Today she is also an associate research scientist at New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center, leader of sign-language instruction at the New York Society for the Deaf, and co-author of the book *Handtalk—An ABC of Fingerspelling and Sign Language*.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, she is a 1961 graduate of the Kentucky School for the Deaf. Deafness runs in the family; her mother became deaf from scarlet fever, her father from spinal meningitis, and her older sister from the same bouts of measles and mumps that left Mary Beth with an 85dB hearing loss.

"My father is a good humorist and storyteller," said Mary Beth, "though he earns his living as a newspaper linotype operator. He loved to sing to us when I was younger. He sang many old songs, but he always had trouble pronouncing "those." He always said "thoose" instead. My sister and I al-

ways waited for him to do that so we could giggle about it afterwards.

"My mother has retired from doing piecework on a power sewing machine," Mary Beth continued, "and my older sister is married with four children, two of them deaf. They all prefer to stay in Kentucky but I see them whenever I can. You know, I was my family's TV Guide before the magazine existed. I knew about every program shown on television.

"I also collected animals to bring home, where they would be taken care of and fed by my parents. Among them were 35 stray dogs, a parakeet, a canary and a pet chicken that loved to eat our toenail parings. I had a duckling, too, but lost it as fast as I got it to a mean, old miserable alley cat. I hated cats and used to pick them up by their tails, whirl them around in the air for a minute, then throw them as far as I could from myself—for which I apologize to cat-loving DEAF AMERICAN readers."

At the Kentucky School for the Deaf, during a Ballard Literary Society social affair short of both material and performers, Mary Beth was asked to do an impromptu takeoff on the then-popular "This Is Your Life" TV program. No, a star wasn't born that evening, but Mary Beth felt encouraged enough to venture her first one-woman show at a convention of the International Catholic Deaf Association during her senior year at KSD.

"Dad, bless his heart, decided to support me through college," Mary Beth says. "That enabled me to become who I am and do what I'm doing now."

After she entered Gallaudet College as a preparatory student, she directed her class play for the college's Centennial Fund with David Peikoff's encouragement. As a freshman, she worked with the college drama department to put on that year's "prep" play—a slave auction at which freshmen were sold to upperclassmen to do favors for them. "The highest bid I remember went to a boy for \$15. He promised dinner at a fancy restaurant, movies and an evening of chat," Mary Beth says. "His girlfriend bought him." That auction also swelled the Centennial Fund treasury, and Mary Beth went on to become the first freshman to participate in a play put on by sophomores.

"At Gallaudet I went public for the first time," Mary Beth states. "Before then, I had always done things just to help my friends out, to support and raise money for groups I belonged to. But there I felt I had something to offer all deaf people."

Following receipt of her bachelor's degree in English from Gallaudet in 1967, she attended the first summer workshop of the fledgling National Theatre of the Deaf, which then listed 12 people on its roster and needed four more for a full company. Out of the thirty-five who attended that summer, Mary Beth was one of the four students

offered a contract with NTD afterward.

She was to spend seven years with the National Theatre of the Deaf and six years with its satellite Little Theater of the Deaf, appearing in at least 15 plays. Her last appearance with NTD was in *Candide*. Of this experience she says, "The National Theatre of the Deaf helped me grow tremendously both physically and mentally. Memorizing lines and working with other company members taught me teamwork. Learning what goes on backstage and about lighting presented challenges that made me grow professionally. At Gallaudet, I had done solo bits that gave me great freedom to improvise. In NTD, I was part of a group and found it an enjoyable experience for the most part.

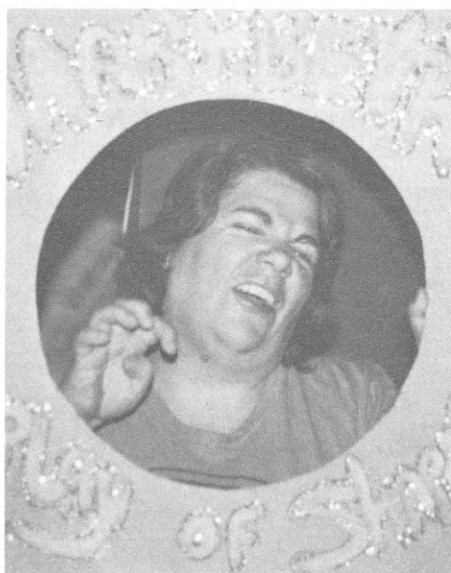
"Once, en route to a theatre festival in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, we stopped over in Athens, Greece, for 30 hours—enough time to do the tourist bit with the Acropolis and plate-smashing nightclubs. Then we went on to Dubrovnik to perform in an old castle, all rocks and cement bleachers, with only one restroom to serve both audience and actors. During performances actors had to go under the bleachers to reach the restroom, and once there, were forbidden to flush the toilet because of the noise it made.

"Suddenly, during our performance, half the company came down with the 'trots.' We all performed our stage business very fast; our readers spoke so fast steam came out of their mouths. I stood in the wings awaiting the cue for my next entrance, but I heeded the call of nature instead. Quickly I went under the bleachers into the dark, unfamiliar restroom, took off and put back on my costume, layer by layer, and dashed back to finish the show. Afterwards all of us lay around in pain and took kapectate pills for a few days.

"The years I spent traveling up and down the land and abroad expanded my mind enormously. I learned a lot about different places, saw many sights and met many people I never would have otherwise, and kept two or three years ahead of the average deaf American woman in clothing style. I came away appreciating myself, an American, much more.

"The company got a great deal of empathy and constructive criticism from deaf audiences. One man said an evening with us was well worth the 200-mile drive he had had to make to catch our performance. Hearing audiences were often open-mouthed at our professionalism and the beauty of the sign-mime we used.

"The National Theatre of the Deaf also made it possible for deaf actors such as Audre Norton, Tim Scanlon and Linda Bove to perform on television," continues Mary Beth. "I myself appeared on 'Camera Three,' 'Sesame Street,' 'To Tell the Truth,' the 'Today' show, the Robert Cromie talk show in Chicago and on National Educational Television. The exposure that Linda, Tim, Audree



The MBM Lion

Photo Credits: Ruth Brown

and I gained helped the hearing population become more aware of deafness. I hope in time there will be more opportunities for us as well as other deaf people interested in television careers."

For her work with the National Theatre of the Deaf, Mary Beth and other women in NTD company received a Special Recognition Woman of the Year award from *Mademoiselle* magazine in 1972.

Mary Beth left the National Theatre of the Deaf after obtaining her master's degree in educational theater from Connecticut College in 1974. "I was in a rut. I needed and wanted new challenges," she explains.

To meet degree requirements, she had written and directed a theater piece called *Hands, Hands* at the New York City Center Theater for Young People. Her show attracted 800 children during its six-week run. At the end of each performance, children in the audience were invited to join in and improvise. "Many of them took naturally to sign language and thought it great fun. I realized then I had something to offer all children, deaf and hearing," Mary Beth says.

On the heels of that success, she prepared and taught creative drama and communication to hearing and deaf children in the mainstreaming program at the Margaret S. Sterck School for the Hearing-Impaired, Newark, Delaware.

The next project the prolific Mary Beth tackled was a book of fingerspelling and sign language in collaboration with actor-author Remy Charlip—*Handtalk*, published by Parents' Magazine Press in 1974. The book, which features excellent color photographs taken by George Ancona, shows Mary Beth demonstrating the manual alphabet and various signs. It won a place on the American Library Association's list of notable books of the year, *School Library Journal's* list of best books of the year and

the New York Public Library's list of children's books suggested as holiday gifts, plus honorable mention in the junior category of awards given by the New York Academy of Science and the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

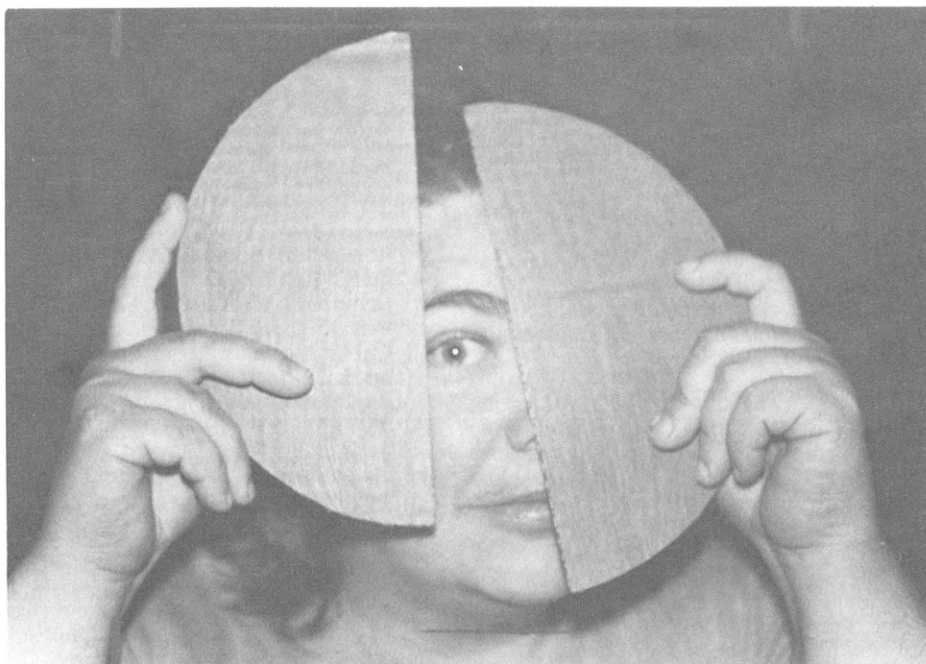
"*Handtalk* was a beautiful happening between deaf and hearing people. The chemistry was great among Remy, George and me because we set aside plenty of time for communication, and I was always a full partner. The whole thing took about a year, but we worked really hard for only two months doing retakes and working on the layout. To promote the book, Parents' Magazine Press gave a dinner at the Shun Lee restaurant for the publishing house salespeople that was a real blast. We also appeared on the Sunday morning television program "Wonderama and gave autograph parties at the F.A.O. Schwarz toy store and Gimbel's department store," says Mary Beth. "I'm happy to say that a sequel called *Handtalk Birthday* has been proposed to Parents' Magazine Press and hopefully it will be printed. The book will have many new, interesting things in it."

Since *Handtalk* came out, Mary Beth has taught sign language for credit at Marymount College and joined New York University's Manual Communications Skills Program. She became the sign-language instructional leader at the New York Society for the Deaf, is at present supervisor of five instructors and inaugurated summer classes this year.

She has also made herself available for one-woman performances at deaf clubs and affairs in New York City, Chicago and Pennsylvania, and makes trips to Washington, D.C., and Boston on behalf of the National Interpreter Training Consortium for the Deaf.

This year she established a new, non-profit theatre group. The Integral Theater Foundation, Inc., with two hearing friends, Carol Flemming and Laurie Burpee. Its purpose is to transcend language without eliminating it, communicating on many levels simultaneously in a variety of forms to accommodate persons whose receptive powers may be limited physically, mentally or culturally and provide them with an experience absorbed rather than cerebrally understood. The group seeks to present educational entertainment in theater pieces of 40 minutes' duration, to be followed by workshops in which children take part. The group hopes to play to audiences of autistic, emotionally disturbed and speech, sight and hearing impaired children. As of July 1976, eight deaf and 10 hearing people have enlisted in the group, and funding is being sought from foundations.

"Deaf theater is so new we don't know a lot of things," maintains Mary Beth. "There are so very few roles developed for deaf actors. To me that indicates unexplored territory rather than outright discrimination. It's up to us deaf to bombard television producers and direc-



For all children—a peek-a-boo Mary Beth!

tors with ideas and people. Out of a hundred approached, one will put up the money to give a deaf person work. Too many deaf people give up easily, settle for better-than-nothing occupations, or are unmotivated to persist. Many more don't know they have a right to speak up, to protect and help themselves. If I'm in a taxi that's going too fast, I've got a right to tell the driver to slow down because I want to live. But some other deaf people might keep quiet so as not to make trouble for themselves and just hope for the best. Some deaf people are hopelessly prejudiced against hearing people because they had the misfortune to run up against bad teachers and supervisors in their schools, but hearing people are sources of important information for us and many are willing to help in many ways.

"I know that when I was with the National Theatre of the Deaf, I was constantly asked by deaf people for information about joining it. Competition to get into its company is now very stiff, and it's a new experience for many young deaf people to even send in an application or resume with an 8 x 10 picture of themselves." Continues Mary Beth with a sigh, "The National Theatre of the Deaf is still our only national theater. It is a damn good company, but I would like to see more community theaters set up so that professionally-trained 'graduates' of NTD can continue to perform and teach others."

Asked about job opportunities for young deaf women interested in drama, Mary Beth replied, "The NTD requires only a high school diploma, and college isn't necessary if one's personal goals are limited. When a person finishes his formal education, moreover, he shouldn't stop there, but keep on exposing himself to movies, television, travel, variety

shows, story-telling and reading in order to get fresh ideas and material. Deaf club theatricals and community theaters provide newcomers with valuable experience and self-confidence to try new and different ways to get more work.

"I myself traveled for years with the same three girls in NTD, living out of a suitcase," she continued. "Now I'm entering a new phase of my life and work, finding privacy here in New York City to do my own thing in a city full of theaters from which to derive inspiration. Like Dorothy finally says in *The Wizard of Oz*, 'There's no place like home.' I'm learning to understand hearing people better and developing lasting relationships. I'm curious, too, to see what it feels like to be thin. Then I could decide whether I want to be fat or thin . . . only it's hard to get thin."

Mary Beth's achievements to date have been many, real and significant. Whatever happens in the next act, she remains wholly committed to acting, writing, directing, teaching—communicating.

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1980—Cincinnati, Ohio
1982—St. Louis, Mo.

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TOUR #4—22 DAYS

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From New York\$1930

Write To

Ruth Skinner

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DENMARK: *Døvebladet* announces that an American couple, Robert and Betty Ingram, will join the Audiological Research at the University of Copenhagen. They will be involved in the organization of the VIIth World Conference on Deafness. They will also teach English and *Gestuno*, the international sign language. This paper states that the couple both are members of the RID and have passed the "highest" RID examinations (Vol. 86, No. 10, p. 14).

ROMANIA: The WGD organizing committee announced that the XIIIth World Games of the Deaf would be held in Bucharest, July 17-27, 1977, and the CISS would have its meetings on July 16 and 17. It gave the following information:

The Romanian travel agency Carpati will be responsible for board, meals, transportation and sightseeing.

The prices for hotel room will vary from \$17.00 to \$34.00 per night, including meals. These rooms are only for athletic teams. Tourists can obtain a hotel room with meals for \$20.00-\$44.50.

The fee for banquet will be \$15.00. Carpati has contacts with several travel agencies, including American Express.

The address of Carpati:

The National Travel Agency
"Carpati"

Congress Department
7, Magheru Blvd.

Bucharest, Romania

ICELAND: The Norwegian *Døves Tidsskrift* (Vol. 57, No. 17) reports that a book on the Icelandic sign language is permitted at the school for the deaf and several parents are learning it.

NORWAY: A book with 636 new signs has been published. Its price is 25 Norwegian crowns and it can be ordered from Norske Døves Landsforbund, Postboks 97, 5001 Bergen.

SCANDINAVIA: The Scandinavian Congress for Writers (novelists, poets and other authors in literature) discussed the possibility of making literature more available for minorities, including the handicapped. The Congress agreed to develop guidelines to increase the availability of literature for the minorities. In two years, the Congress will act on these guidelines.

SWEDEN: The Stockholm club for the deaf wanted to know how the deaf felt about their involvement in collective bargaining process with the interpreters union. Its newsletter pointed out that the deaf have been excluded from decision-making on welfare of the interpreters. This newsletter made it clear that interpreters should have better salaries and benefits but, as the deaf were consumers of interpreting services, their club should cooperate with the interpreters union.

August 25, 1976, was another memorable day for the deaf in Sweden. In Stockholm, 2,000 deaf, deaf-blind and blind persons from all the parts of Swe-

den had a demonstration. They walked from a place through streets with police escort to another place. Then the leaders of the deaf, blind and deaf-blind presented their demands: More books available for the blind, more captioning on TV, more interpreting services and others. The theme of this demonstration was "Culture for Everyone." They promised to make another demonstration if their demands are not implemented by July 1, 1977.

EUROPE: The teachers of the deaf in Europe have their own organization, the European Federation of Associations of Teachers of the Deaf. It also publishes a periodical *Pro Surdis* four times a year. Its editor is W. Wouts. The subscription for the periodical, printed in English, French and German, is 125 Belgian francs. Interested readers can send their inquiry to Fr. W. Wouts, rue de Namur 12, 5004 Bouge, Belgium.

Coming Events:

May 23-28, 1977

Scandinavian Theatre seminar for the deaf in Vastanviks Folkhögskola, Sweden

Dates unknown, 1978

World Championship in Chess for the Deaf at Oberammergau, Germany
Scandinavian Congress of the Deaf,

Denmark

October 8, 1977

International Handball at Odense, Denmark

Sports Results

Water polo:

Genoa, Italy 7, Budapest, Hungary 5

Budapest 12, Sicily, Italy 0

Genoa 12, Sicily 4

Soccer

Lewisham, Great Britain 7, Arentsburg, Holland 2

Chambery, France 0, Glasgow, Great Britain 5.

Dublin, Ireland 3, Copenhagen, Denmark 2

Krefeld, West Germany 4, Lewisham 5

Shooting:

Finland-Sweden — Individual: Anders Lundvall. Team: Finland

Swimming

Germany 73, Sweden 51, Netherlands 43 (Groningen, Netherlands, October 1976)

Basketball

Sweden 73, Italy (Bologna) 41

Sweden 74, Poland B 33

Poland 63, Sweden 62 (Warsaw, Poland, September 1976)

The following national soccer teams will have their final rounds:

Group A

Soviet Union

Turkey

Spain

Ireland

Bulgaria

Group B

Romania

Argentina

West Germany

Sweden

Czechoslovakia

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Adult Education Via Teletypewriters

Authorities throughout the country are faced with a continuing problem in reaching the target population for adult educational programs. Many factors might deter individuals from participation in classes offered through such programs, i.e., people often are too exhausted from their labors of the day to consider attending classes at night; many persons have two jobs, babysitters are not available or parents do not feel they can afford payment for the services of a babysitter, and in urban areas especially, many adults are fearful of venturing out after dark. Another and important psychological dimension to the problem is that attendance at such classes indicates an educational deficiency to which the average citizen is reluctant to admit.

The problems listed above are common to the so-called "normal" citizens. If you add to these an inability to communicate readily with the instructor, a lack of qualified and available manual interpreters and inability to interact educationally and/or socially with fellow students, you can envision the predicament of deaf persons which might make them even more hesitant to enroll in adult education classes.

In New Orleans, using funds obtained through a grant from the Continuing Education Division of the Louisiana State Department of Education, the Catholic Deaf Center is endeavoring to overcome these obstacles by conducting Adult Education courses for deaf citizens in their homes via teletypewriters. Prior to 1975, a few courses in continuing education had been offered by the Catholic Deaf Center in cooperation with the local school board. These, however, were not properly adapted to the needs of deaf citizens and response was poor.

Since the inception of teletypewriters as a new media of communication for deaf people, more than 90 of these machines have been installed in New Orleans area homes over the past three years. The project underway at the Catholic Deaf Center is successfully utilizing this new communication media as an innovative channel of education similar to the use of television and radio as educational tools for people who can hear.

Heretofore, many deaf students have ended up as victims of an educational system wherein too much of the time and efforts of the alleged educators was devoted to the age-old squabbles over methodology, i.e., "oral" versus "manual." The current project avoids this conflict completely since the teach-

ing and learning process is in the privacy of the home of the student, via the teletypewriter. The objectives of this Teletypewriter Adult Education Program are to help deaf adults acquire sufficient additional skills to enable them to function more adequately in a society with a vast majority who have no hearing problem, and to increase their motivation to further their education to a point where they will enroll in classes offered at Delgado College, Program for the Deaf.

The method used for implementing the teletypewriter courses is relatively simple. The prospective student merely dials a central number, based at the Catholic Deaf Center, where an answering machine with a recorded teletypewriter lesson will print out a 12-minute lesson plan and work assignment. This number is functional 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The courses offered are English on Monday and Tuesday, Consumer Education on Wednesday and Thursday and Medical Information on Friday or Saturday and Sunday. The taped lessons are changed weekly. The Catholic Deaf Center is indebted to Terrence J. O'Rourke, director of the National Association of the Deaf Communicative Skills Program, for his valuable and valued assistance in modifying the lesson contents during the initial stages of development of the project.

There is a two-month period of preparation during which time special lessons are devised by the instructors. Prior to being placed on tapes, the lessons are reviewed and sometimes reworded by an interpreter to ensure that they are phrased at a language level readily understood by the average deaf adult. Pre-enrollment tests are sent to individuals desirous of undertaking the program of English lessons in order to determine the coursework best suited to the needs. Subsequently, a second test is sent at the end of the course to evaluate the progress made. Testing is not a part of the Consumer Educa-

tion and Medical Information courses. Rather, it is considered these are primarily for the edification of the students. They are encouraged to retain the printouts, preferably in bound volumes for future reference should the need for them arise.

That the local deaf community has responded positively to this unique educational opportunity and are making it part of their life style by regular participation may best be judged by a survey made by the telephone company. Less than one year after the initiation of this program, the telephone company study revealed far more calls were being placed than the single-line installation could handle! Recommendations by the phone company resulted in an expansion with several lines on a rotary system to provide services adequate to the demands. The educational program augments the long-established biweekly 24-hour teletypewriter news of local deaf community interest.

All of the coursework described in this article were prepared on TTY Model 28 ASR tapes. Arrangements for securing duplicate tapes may be made by interested readers by writing to Father Gerard J. Howell, Director, Catholic Deaf Center, 721 St. Ferdinand Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70117.

It is felt that this project adds a new dimension to education of deaf persons. Its initial success in the New Orleans area would appear to more than justify exploration of its potential value in other localities. Certainly it is an educational opportunity belonging exclusively to the deaf community and possibly this will be additional incentive for deaf citizens to derive personal benefits by participating fully if and when such a program is offered in their home community.



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Book Review...

ISLAND OF SILENCE by Carolyn Brimley Norris. Popular Library, New York. \$1.25. Available on newsstands or order from Popular Library, Reader Service Department, P. O. Box 5755, Terre Haute, Indiana 47805, or from the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Add 25 cents for postage and handling.

This "Queen-Size Gothic" is a suspense-filled novel and all the more interesting to the deaf because of the authentic treatment of deaf characters and deafness. The real cover overview:

Lovely Leslie Fallon had come to the lonely island off the Florida coast to try to return handsome but disturbed Keegan Howell from the private world into which he had retreated after the horrors of war. Even before she arrived at the Old Howell mansion, she was warned of the fate that had befallen those who came before her. But Leslie had accepted the challenge, and mere rumors would not stop her.

From the moment Leslie set eyes on Keegan, she felt his power over her. But how fearful that power was, and what sinister secrets of evil and guilt this eerie island concealed, Leslie did not learn until she had summoned her younger sister Cindy to come to help her on her mission of mercy. And then, suddenly it was too late to send Cindy back, or save herself from the monstrous revelation of the past rising from the grave to change love to terror and life to living death...

(Leslie Fallon is a speech therapy/speech-reading teacher; Cindy is her teenage deaf sister; Keegan is a deafened veteran.)

Editor's note: During the Christmas holidays the Editor became engrossed in his review copy of **ISLAND OF SILENCE** and about two-thirds through it, fired off a request to Carolyn Norris for background information. What came back was equally as interesting as the novel!

ISLAND OF SILENCE, published this year, was "born" in 1952, when I was sixteen and living between the beaches and the mangrove swamps of Florida. My father, a Merchant Marine officer growing progressively deaf, was soon to lose his job... and many jobs thereafter, solely because of deafness. I loved to write stories, and one way to romanticize our very grim problems was to dream... sometimes of a handsome young man who became deaf and was saved from despair by a loving girl (me). Yet I knew nothing about deafness except that lipreading was no solution to Daddy's problems. No one had heard of sign language or of NAD or Gallaudet College, though I (the only child) was born in Washington, D. C.

My mother was the third generation of writers who were also artists; I was the fourth, but could only sketch, not paint. Daddy, who like his father wrote stories for fun, died at sixty-two in 1964.



Carolyn Brimley Norris, author of **ISLAND OF SILENCE**, tells about the "people" in her novel, a Queen Size Gothic.

In 1964 I was teaching college English and, fortuitously, living near Washington, D. C., with my botanist husband, Dan. Since we were not shy around deaf people, like our neighbors the Joe Kopases, they taught us fingerspelling. Remembering that old story about a deaf boy, I asked Joe how it feels to become suddenly deaf, and I kept the notes he made for me on that topic.

The Kopases, and then Mervin Garretson, whom I met while obtaining my Ph.D. at the University of Maryland, urged me to study signs and teach English at Gallaudet. So my seventh and eighth years of college teaching were spent happily there.

The first year, 1965, I found myself teaching a young Navy man deafened in a motorcycle accident who wrote movingly about his experience. I started asking myself, "What if...?" questions. What if he did not have loving, supportive parents? What if he had found himself deaf while embroiled in a series of terrible crises?

(Novels grow out of "What if...?" not "What is.")

But our moving permanently to rural northern California threatened to end any involvement with the deaf, until our good friend Gerilee Gustason changed that prospect. She asked me to illustrate the **SIGNING EXACT ENGLISH** manual then being created in Los Angeles. She and Esther Zawolkow (with deaf parents) and Donna Pfetzing (with a deaf daughter), all of Modern Signs Press, taught me more about deafness. I took courses in speech and hearing for further background.

For the first time in my life I had a way to make use of art. What about the other avocation—writing? A novel began to take form. A young man is

deafened in Vietnam. He is as ignorant about the deaf as I was 25 years before, and he has vicious enemies. The girl who aids him must be knowledgeable about deafness. How? Give her a little born-deaf sister, like Donna Pfetzing's daughter Bobi, a Total Communication Success-story. But what if Bobi had **not** started TC very early? What if she had met TC only at age six, as an "oral failure"? How would that change things? What if my heroine's father was to desert his family? What if my heroine tried to outdo Annie Sullivan?

The plot was taking form, but was it a mystery or a soap opera? (It wouldn't, alas, be a work of art like **IN THIS SIGN** or **SILENT WITNESS**.) Luckily, the local writers' club introduced me to gothic novels. Gothics are mystery-romances that can be modern or historical, but lack the cops, coroners, trials, and graphic sex of detective stories. They have a huge readership, and first printings may run over 70,000 copies in paperback. I wanted a widely circulated, inexpensive book that might be distributed through NAD and IAPD... as well as supermarkets, 7-11 stores, and Montgomery Wards!

By then, 1973, I was helping create small sign language books with Frank Caccamise (now of NTID), as Alinda Press. These include four signs primers, an emergency-signs booklet, police sign-cards and a collection of Gallaudet students' letters. Through Modern Signs Press, more S.E.E. supplements were coming out, culminating in the combined S.E.E. "superbook" of 1975 with 3500 words. All these are NAD-distributed.

When **ISLAND OF SILENCE** was almost ready, a New York literary agent decided to handle my novels. At the

latest possible moment, some of Roy Holcomb's first Hazards slipped in, and the last deaf readers okayed ISLAND.

ISLAND sold to Popular Library (an affiliate of CBS) in 1975.

My editor, sympathetic with this "different" gothic, did not alter one word of the deafness material or ask that it be as prim and proper as some gothics. She came up with an unusually nice cover, on which the heroine seems to be signing "I complain!" Now the editor is hopeful of publishing a second "deaf gothic" of mine, and Popular Library lets Alinda Press as well as NAD, IAPD and Gallaudet carry the novel.

As for Modern Signs Press, now it is printing the first S.E.E. flashcard kit for vocabulary development . . . 812 more big drawings. And I find myself writing three new novels at once, and not missing teaching at all.

Remember my Gallaudet student deafened in 1965 in an accident? He now has his own Ph.D., a lovely hearing wife, cute kids and is a faculty member at Gallaudet. Donna Pfetzing, however, is tragically dead of cancer at thirty-five, but Bobi has some surviving family expert in Total Communication.

As for Keegan, Leslie and Cindy of ISLAND OF SILENCE, I shan't tell you what happens to them.

That's in the book.

Hazards Of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

477. Man's voice has been heard from the moon but you can't hear it across a room.

478. You visit your in-laws. They have to go to work and leave you at home. Your deaf wife asks you to empty the trash can outside. The door locks behind you and you can't get back into the house. You try all doors and windows with no luck. It is freezing cold and all you have on is a light sweater. There is nothing you can do except, perhaps, to act like a simpleton and run around the house several times until you are all in.

*479. You go into a clinic for a barium enema. You explain you will not be able to hear in the dark X-ray room. The nurse says, "When I tap you once, hold your breath. When I tap you twice, Breathe." You lipread correctly only part of the instructions. then you ask, "When you tap twice, what am I supposed to do?"

*480. You work in a bank. You have some ability to use the telephone. Your boss calls up and says, "I've got bad news for you. You've overdrawn your account." You hear only the first sentence and ask, "What's the bad news?"

Named Handicapped Citizen of Year . . .

North Carolina Community Worker Honored

Inez Williford Crutchfield, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, recently was named Handicapped Citizen of the Year at the annual dinner of the Mayor's Committee for the Handicapped.

Active in the deaf community since her graduation as class valedictorian from the North Carolina School for the Deaf in 1943, she married Ralph Crutchfield, a counselor at the school, in 1945. The couple moved to Staunton, Virginia, where Inez was a librarian at the Virginia School of the Deaf while Ralph was dean of boys and shop instructor.

The Crutchfields later accepted positions at the New York School for the Deaf at Rome, where she worked in the principal's office while Ralph continued as dean of boys. He was also assistant athletic director at both schools.

In 1952, the Crutchfields returned to North Carolina for good. Ralph worked as a carpenter while Inez took up printing, a trade she has followed for 23 years. Ralph died in 1976. The Crutchfields had two children: Perry, a loan officer, and Ramona, who works in a bank.

In 1975, the Crutchfields were voted the outstanding deaf people in North Carolina by the North Carolina division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and the North Carolina Association of the Deaf honored her and, posthumously, her husband at its 1976 convention.

Inez served as president of the alumni association of the North Carolina School for the Deaf from 1973 to 1975. After her husband's death, she was appointed to fill out his term as a director of the North Carolina Schools for the Deaf, is on the Mayor's Advisory Committee for the Handicapped and works as a



Inez Williford Crutchfield

volunteer in the program for the deaf at Winston-Salem Goodwill.

"She is an articulate and respected member of the deaf community here," a local rehabilitation expert said. "She put aside her own handicap and started helping others."

Inez works the night shift at the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel as a typist in the production department, and sometimes helps at ad pastup. She has seen new processes take over the composing room but has kept up with the challenge. "I'm a night person," she answered when questioned about her choice of shifts. Of the deaf, she says: "We don't care about being deaf but we strive to live as decently as others do and we want equal services."

*481. You're hard of hearing, with a slight speech impediment. You dictate a letter into the dictaphone. When the typed manuscript is handed to you by your secretary, you apologize, "I hope you didn't have any trouble." The secretary replies, "Oh, yes, the vowels don't come out right." You fire her because you thought she said bowels.

482. You have parents or relatives who are well known for supporting one method of teaching the deaf while you are 100 percent for another very different method. And the McCoy's and the Hatfields thought they had their differences!

483. You see the bird on the wing but you hear not the flapping of the wing.

484. You feel the gentle blowing of the wind but hear not it whispering in your ears.

485. A deaf man takes a teletype and with a simple coupler makes it work with the telephone. And for years and

years the deaf had no telephone.

486. A story retold many times.

A school teacher who teaches via total communication.

A college professor who employs total communication.

A social worker who uses total communication.

A rehabilitation worker who communicates via total communication.

And countless hundreds of others who now believe in total communication have to apologize to the world at large because they all were "blind" so long.

487. You call your sick wife at home. She has a TTY phone but has to get out of the bed with a temperature of 105° to answer it.

488. You are a baby. You never hear the sweet, soothing, assuring, admiring, comforting sound of your mother's voice.

* John R. Seidel, Phoenix, Arizona.

White House Conference On Handicapped Individuals

1832 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

By **DON G. PETTINGILL**, Logistics Specialist, WHCHI

(This column, first of a series, will appear each month in THE DEAF AMERICAN until after the National Conference in Washington, D. C., next May 1977. It will be written by Don G. Pettingill, Logistics Specialist on the staff of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals. Mr. Pettingill is on loan from the Division of Continuing Education, Gallaudet College, for the duration of the Conference.)

Jack Smith, Executive Director of the White House Conference, had it down pat when he started one of his keynote speeches with, "I have a challenge for each of you today. Don't underestimate the importance and value of this Conference! It will have a profound effect on this nation's mentally and physically handicapped citizens. The benefits are tremendous for both obvious and hidden handicaps. The complexities are great, but so are the rewards!"

Right on! The awesome challenge, the magnitude of the tasks confronting us and the great potential and possibilities which will result from a successful conference should blow the lid off limitations and frustrations of all handicapped person. This makes it vital that hearing impaired individuals be kept as fully informed as possible. This is why over 200 letters explaining the Conference were mailed to deaf leaders in the nation shortly after I started here last July. If your state has appointed hearing impaired delegates to the National Conference, they will continue to need your full support and informed thinking on the issues so that they can fulfill their responsibilities.

Jack Smith says something else: "I want you to know you are not alone . . . it's amazing the cross-cutting problems that are being discussed and debated in the state conferences. The basic problems are often the pressing concerns of all disabled."

In subsequent columns it will be briefly explained how the White House Conference came to be, its Mission Statement and its objectives. Helpful information will be included when feasible.

For this issue a summary of a useful and timely paper, "Guidelines to Assure Full Involvement of Hearing Impaired and Deaf-Blind Participants in the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals through the Use of Interpreters," is being included for your information. The guidelines paper was developed primarily for the White House Conference after Jack Smith attended a state conference and found that plans had not been adequately made for including the deaf participants. Jack ended up interpreting! It is equally adaptable to ANY type meeting which includes hearing impaired participants, and readers are urged to keep it handy for future use and reference. Know your rights, insist on them, then show planners how it's done. If you would like to read the paper in its entirety, drop me a line at the White House Conference.

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Position Opening

Gallaudet College, a liberal arts program for the deaf, has one opening for Fall 1977. Instructor or Assistant Professor (\$12,000-22,500). Teaching competence required in the following areas: Sociological Theory, Research Methods, Computer Techniques for the Social Sciences and Introductory Sociology. Participation in paid summer orientation program and learning the language of signs required. Ph.D. or near Ph.D. preferred. Equal Opportunity Employer, M/F. Federal Government benefits. Contact: Yerker Andersson, Chairman, Sociology Department, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

How To Involve Fully Hearing-Impaired Individuals In All Types Of Meetings

This paper outlines three basic steps necessary to assure hearing impaired persons of full and equal participation in all types of meetings.

I. Communicative Disorders

A. It's simple: hearing impaired people CANNOT hear! At least, not well enough to follow the fast give-and-take of group discussions or the question-and-answer sessions which often follow a speaker.

B. Unless an alert moderator recognizes such a person with hand raised, others are apt to seize the initiative and begin talking the instant another stops.

C. An interpreter, no matter how skilled, will usually be a sentence or two behind the speaker. By the time a hearing impaired person receives the complete message, someone else is usually talking and the opportunity to be recognized is lost to him/her.

II. First Things First

A. Hearing impaired persons should be involved in all meeting plans from the beginning and their advice actively sought . . . and listened to. Remember! an ounce of prevention . . .

B. **Interpreters for the deaf and deaf-blind**—The national office of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf should be contacted **before** any meetings are held in order to get names of qualified manual and oral interpreters as well as some suggestions on how to best utilize them. The national RID office can be reached via phone number (202) 447-0511 or by writing to the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, P. O. Box 1339, Washington, D. C. 20013. The A. G. Bell Association can be reached by calling (202) 337-5220 or by writing to 3417 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20007. The RID will provide a list of local chapters in your area which can be of help in contacting interpreters, suggestions for effective room arrangements, etc.

III. Some Points for Moderators

A. Moderators should take the time to discuss group dynamics procedures with the hearing impaired participants in order to understand better the unique problems involved and thus prevent possible embarrassment for himself and others.

B. No one should speak until recognized by the chair.

C. No one should be recognized until the interpreter has completed interpreting for each speaker.

The XXV Conference On Prelingual And Early Deafness And The WFD Bureau Meetings

By YERKER ANDERSSON, Third Vice President, WFD

Here is a report on my recent trip to Italy.

The XXV Anniversary Conference on Prelingual and Early Deafness was held in Rome, Italy, October 22-25, 1976. Educators and scientists from various countries were invited to speak on the educational, audiological and social aspects of deafness.

The conference was divided into three round tables, one of which was chaired by Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., president of Gallaudet College. Among the speakers there were seven Americans, Dr. Schmitt, Dr. Garretson, Dr. Sussman, Rev. Mathis, Dr. Meadows, Mr. Rodriguez and Mr. Andersson.

The round table chaired by Dr. Merrill had a lively discussion on the issue of mainstreaming which seemed to have become a fad among international educators. The other round tables had little or no discussion on the social or audiological aspects of deafness. The conference also provided the opportunities for educators of the deaf to know each other and exchange ideas.

Immediately after the conference the World Federation of the Deaf Bureau, the round table chairperson and one representative from every country had a private audience with the Pope. This event became one of the most memorable ones of every participant. The Pope spoke to us for about 15 minutes and gave his blessing. Then he shook hands with most of the participants.

Next day the WFD Bureau, the round table chairpersons and Steve Mathis, director, International Center on Deafness, Gallaudet College, had a private meeting with the Italian Prime Minister, G. Andreotti. It lasted about half an hour but we were impressed with the (Italian NAD) credit for their success-relations with high government and church officials. Both the Pope and Prime Minister indicated a genuine interest in the deaf and seemed to know much about the World Federation of the Deaf. We must give the ENS (Italian NAD) credit for their successful efforts to spread the awareness of deafness and WFD among government and church officials.

On October 24, Mr. Ieralla, president of the Italian association of the deaf, invited the conference participants to a dinner. While the dinner itself was a feast, several countries presented their gifts to the WFD on its 25th anniversary and to the Italian associations or persons. Your NAD president, Dr. Marvin Garretson gave a short speech and

presented a statue of Alice Cogswell, the first American deaf student, to the WFD. This gift was proposed and prepared by the NAD International Relations Committee. On the behalf of the mayor of Washington, D.C., Mr. Yerker Andersson gave a dish with the District of Columbia seal to the WFD.

Dr. Garretson, Mr. Schreiber and I visited the ENS-club on a Saturday night to have a chat with the grassroots deaf. We all had a very pleasant and memorable time with these Italians. They asked us many questions about the NAD and its board, our civil rights and other things. One of them offered us a car ride back to our hotel.

I will summarize my report to the NAD Executive Board. The WFD Bureau had two meetings, October 25 and 27. The only absent members were Manzenado of Argentina and Fufae of USSR; However, the latter was represented by Dr. Guejman at the Bureau meetings. The President, Dr. Vukotic and the Secretary-General, Dr. Magarotto, reported that they have attended several international conferences, including the first Arabic and Asian ones on deafness.

The WFD agreed that it would not assume the responsibility to cover travel expenses of any WFD representative at international meetings. My evaluation of the results of the VII World Congress in Washington, D.C., was accepted. Several countries or organizations, including the National Theatre of the Deaf, have applied for membership or adherent membership in the WFD. The application from the NTD will now need the NAD endorsement.

Several American names were added to the WFD commissions. The Bureau also agreed to establish a new commission on assistance to parents of the deaf.

Mr. Panev of Bulgaria gave a progress report on the organization of the VIII World Congress which will be held in 1979. It will take place in Varna, not Sophia, because Varna offers better hotel facilities. It will be held either in June, which is preferred by most of the Bureau members, or in September.

The WFD article on WFD delegates was amended so that hearing persons may be eligible to represent the national association of the deaf at the WFD meetings, but at least one of the two delegates for every national association of the deaf must be deaf.

The WFD gave the Philippine Associa-

tion of the Deaf permission to establish a branch office.

The Bureau agreed to meet again in Athens, Greece, next year.

Then Dr. Magarotto and Mr. Ieralla invited the Bureau, Dr. Garretson and Mr. Mathis to a big lunch.

The conference as a whole was a success. The only serious problem was the lack of interpreters in the international sign language or Gestuno. By agreement with Gallaudet College, the NAD provided an interpreter, Father Gerard Howell, for the Gallaudet College group. My travel expenses were covered by Gallaudet College. The trip to Rome was organized by Rev. Steve Mathis, director of International Center on Deafness, Gallaudet College.

Personally, I believe that the American participation in the Conference and the Bureau meetings has made a strong impact on the deaf in Italy and on European educators or leaders. In fact, the inclusion of deaf professionals among the American group and of an interpreter was a living testimony of the quality of American educational programs. The Italian association of the deaf showed special courtesy to Dr. Merrill, which pleased us very much.

Next international meeting will be the Vth World Conference on Deafness in Copenhagen, Denmark. (See the special announcement elsewhere in this issue.) It is our hope that the American participation in this conference will be much larger so our relations with foreign countries will be more beneficial and more lasting.

1977 ADCIS Meeting In Newark, Delaware

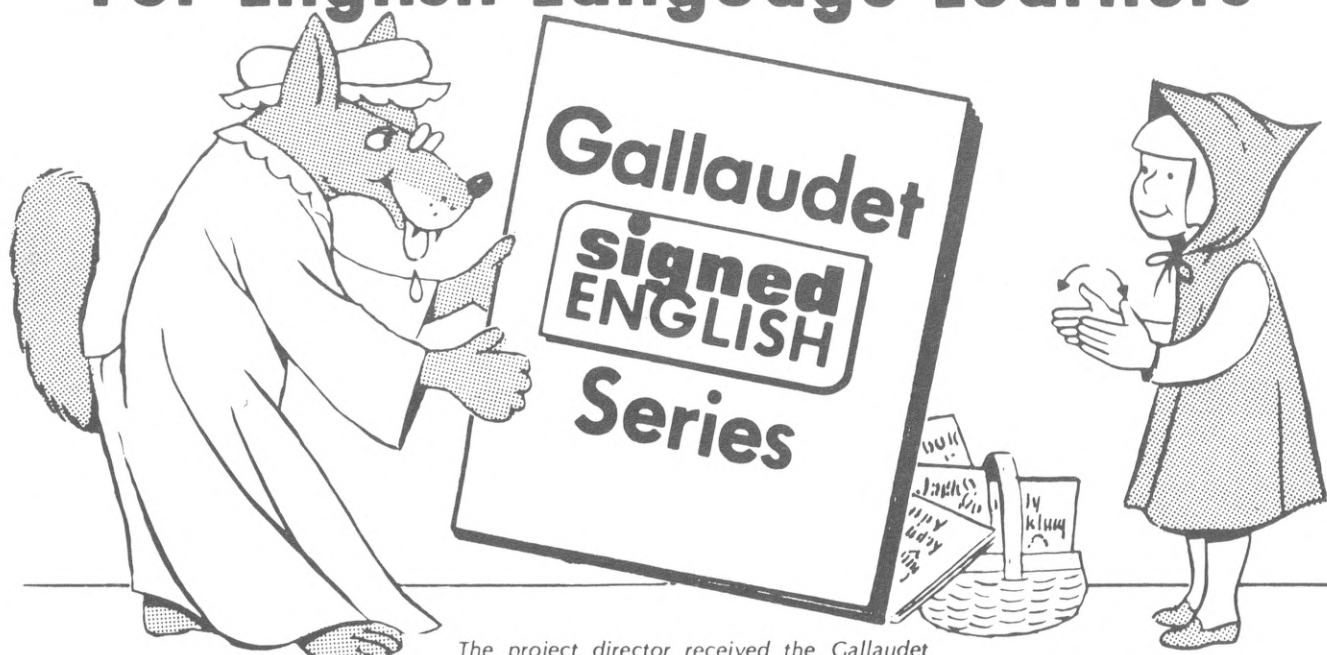
The 1977 Winter Meeting of the Association for the Development of Computer-Based Instructional Systems (ADCIS) will be held in Newark, Delaware, February 22-24, 1977. For further information, contact the conference host, Fred Hofstetter, Department of Music, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711, (302) 738-2497.

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H. Bornstein, "A Description of Some Current Sign Systems Designed to Represent English," *American Annals of the Deaf*, June 1973, pp. 454-463.

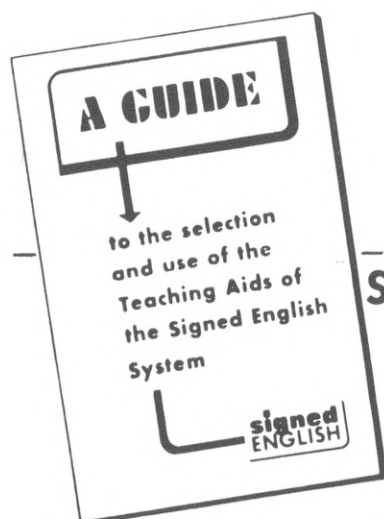
H. Bornstein, "Signed English: A Manual Approach to English Language Development," *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, August 1974, pp. 330-343.

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- VII. State Association Operational Procedures
- VIII. State Association Programs/Activities

Part Four:

Yellow Pages

- IX. Miscellaneous
- X. NAD Current Information (Appendix)
- XI. State Association Current Information
- XII. Glossary

Part Two: NAD

III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- 3.1 Organizational Charts
 - a) You and the NAD
 - b) The NAD
- 3.2 Regional Board Members
- 3.3 Regional Maps
- 3.4 Regional structures/composition
- 3.5 Executive Board
- 3.6 Duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors
- 3.7 Georges
- 3.8 List of Officers



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Part Three: State Associations

VI. STATE ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- 6.1 What is a state association?
 - 6.1.1 Rationale
 - 6.1.2 Role
 - 6.1.3 Diagram
- 6.2 How is a state association organized?
 - 6.2.1 Constitution and Bylaws
 - 6.2.2 Membership
 - 6.2.2.1 Active (regular)
 - 6.2.2.2 Associate
 - 6.2.2.3 Non-resident
 - 6.2.2.4 Honorary
 - 6.2.3 Board
 - 6.2.3.1 Roles
 - 6.2.3.2 Functions/responsibilities
 - 6.2.3.3 Policy decisions
 - 6.2.3.4 Internal policy
 - 6.2.3.5 External policy
 - 6.2.3.6 Priorities
 - 6.2.3.7 Agenda
 - 6.2.4 Board Committees
 - 6.2.4.1 Standing
 - 6.2.4.1.1 Ways and Means
 - 6.2.4.1.2 Law
 - 6.2.4.1.3 Resolutions
 - 6.2.4.1.4 Others

Part Four: Yellow Pages (references)

- IX. Miscellaneous
- X. NAD Current Information (Appendix)
- XI. State Association Current Information
- XII. Glossary
- XIII. Index

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Brill Recipient of Chair of Deaf Studies

Dr. Richard G. Brill has accepted the Powrie V. Doctor Chair of Deaf Studies at Gallaudet College for the 1977-78 academic year. Associated with schools for the deaf all of his life, Brill was selected to establish the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, where he has served as superintendent since 1951. While at Gallaudet, Brill plans to conduct a study of the relationship between the education of deaf children and the current concept of mainstreaming.

Holding M.A. degrees from Gallaudet College and the University of California at Berkeley and Ed.D. degree from Rutgers University, Brill has served as president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the Council on Education of the Deaf and the Confer-

ence of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf. He is the author of *Education of the Deaf: Administrative and Professional Development* and has been associate editor of the *American Annals of the Deaf* and as assistant editor of *DSH Abstracts*. Brill has had over 40 papers published in professional journals and has served on many HEW advisory committees.

The Powrie V. Doctor Chair was established by Gallaudet College in 1971 in memory of Dr. Doctor. A distinguished and internationally known member of the Gallaudet community who had earned his master's degree at the College (G-'31), Powrie V. Doctor served on the faculty at Gallaudet for 43 years.

College And Alumni Association Awards Presented

The presentation of awards to Art Kruger, Dr. Harry Bornstein and Dr. Robert G. Sanderson was among the more special events of the Bicentennial Reunion of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. Kruger, a 1933 graduate of Gallaudet, received the College's Powrie V. Doctor Medallion for International Service for his contributions in promoting cultural exchanges beneficial to deaf individuals through their participation in athletics. Kruger is the founder of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf and has been a major force behind the U.S. participation in the International Games of the Deaf.

The Alice Cogswell Award for valuable service in behalf of deaf people

went to Bornstein for his work as the originator and director of the Pre-School Signed English Project, which publishes books and other teaching aids for deaf pre-schoolers.

Sanderson, who is coordinator of Services to the Adult Deaf, Division of Rehabilitation, Utah State Board of Education, received the Laurent Clerc Award for outstanding social contributions by a deaf person in the interest of deaf people. He was the first deaf person to become a state coordinator of vocational rehabilitation services for deaf people, and he is still the only deaf person to serve as president of a state rehabilitation association (Utah Rehabilitation Association).

Original Play Opens Theater Season

Gilbert C. Eastman, author of the sign language play, *Sign Me Alice*, and chairman of the Gallaudet Drama Department, has written his second play, *Laurent Clerc: A Profile*. The historical play, which focuses on two of the most critical decisions Laurent Clerc had to make in his lifetime, was presented at the Gallaudet Auditorium during Homecoming Weekend (October 29 and 30) and on the following Friday and Saturday.

During a sabbatical leave from Gallaudet which Eastman took the second semester of last year, he studied the life of Clerc, a deaf Frenchman who was one of the founders of the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, and then wrote a script based on his findings. Excited about his project, Eastman said: "Even many deaf people will be surprised by the life of Clerc. It's important that he was the first deaf teacher of the deaf in America. But

Legal Defense Fund Filer Brief In Oklahoma Interpreter Case

The National Center for Law and the Deaf Legal Defense Fund filed a brief with the Supreme Court of Oklahoma challenging the failure of the Oklahoma City Police to appoint interpreters when a deaf person is arrested. The National Center is supporting a class action suit by the Oklahoma Association of the Deaf to require police to appoint interpreters as stated in the Oklahoma statutes.

The named deaf plaintiff, George Kiddy, had been arrested and the refusal of the police to appoint an interpreter resulted in his not being able to be released on bail for several days. In August, District Court Judge Joe Cannon ruled that the Oklahoma statutes did not apply to hearing impaired persons at the arrest level.

Sy DuBow, legal director of the National Center for Law and the Deaf, stated:

"Given the problems that a deaf person has with accurate receptive communication in English—the difficulties involved in attempts to lipread and the often low language and reading ability—it is not possible to effectively and adequately apprise a deaf person of his rights unless an interpreter is used to bridge the communication gap."

For further information, please contact:

Legal Defense Fund
National Center for Law and the Deaf
Seventh and Florida Avenues, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 447-0445 Voice or TTY

it's also important that he brought sign language to this country and introduced it here. And he taught hearing teachers his method of teaching the deaf, too!" It seems appropriate that the man known as a sign language playwright should have chosen to write about the life of the father of sign language in our country.

Other plays to be presented by the Gallaudet College Theatre this academic year are *Scapino* (February 25, 26 and March 4, 5, 1977) and *Cinderella* (April 21, 22, 23).

Record Enrollment At College

A total of 299 new undergraduate students enrolled at Gallaudet this past fall. Applications for admissions were up about 11% over last year's and 48 more students registered for classes. In addition, nine hearing students enrolled for one semester at the College.

The new class shows a significant increase in the number of students from the Northeast and North Central states and a decrease for the Western and Southeastern states. Twenty-four new students came from Canada, and a total of five students enrolled from Ghana, Nigeria, Hong Kong and India.

GFF Fellowships Total \$9,500

The Graduate Fellowship Fund (GFF) of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association has awarded \$9,500 in fellowship grants to seven graduate school students for the 1976-77 academic year. The GFF was established to assist deaf students studying for doctor's degrees. Since 1968, the Fund has given over \$72,000 to 26 candidates. Of that number 13 have earned their doctorates.

This year's recipients are James Agazie (recipient of the John A. Trundle, '85, Fellowship), who is working toward his doctoral degree in education at Atlanta University; John Schroedel, who has just completed work on his dissertation in the field of sociology and will receive his Ph.D. degree with distinction from New York University; Peter Seiler, who is pursuing doctoral studies in educational administration at Illinois State University; Ted Supalla, who is in the process of earning a Ph.D. degree in psychology at the University of California, San Diego; Glenn Anderson, who has been admitted to the doctoral training program in rehabilitation counseling at New York University; Robert Mather, who is a second semester law student at DePaul University; and Diane Smith, who is studying human development and counseling at the University of Maryland.

HEW Secretary Visits Gallaudet

David F. Mathews, secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, visited Gallaudet this past summer. He toured the Look of Sound Exhibit and other parts of the campus. As secretary of HEW, Mathews is a member of the College's Board of Directors. His visit was followed by a visit from Marjorie Lynch, who is undersecretary at HEW and who serves as Mathews' representative on the Board of Directors.

Appointments Sussman Heads Counseling Placement

Dr. Allen E. Sussman, Gallaudet, Class of '55, has assumed his new position as director of the Gallaudet College Counseling and Placement Center. The Center aids students with personal problems and helps them to meet their general mental health needs as well as assisting them to obtain suitable positions. Noted for his experience in the professional preparation and in-service training of personnel in counseling and mental health work with deaf people, Sussman brings to his new position a background in psychology, counseling and administration.

In addition to performing his duties as director of the Center, Sussman continues as a professor, on a part-time basis, with the Gallaudet Graduate School, Department of Counseling. A certified psychologist, he also maintains a limited private practice in counseling and therapy with deaf children and adults and their families.

Frank Named Director Of Community Education

Dr. Roland G. Frank is the new director of the Center for Community Education at Gallaudet College. Author of *Planning for Community Education: A Lay Citizens Guide*, Frank has served as a teacher, administrator, educational consultant and research director. He was formerly professor of education and director of the Northeast Community Education Development Center, Eastern Connecticut State College and the University of Connecticut and, before that, the Associate director of the Center for Community Education at Western Michigan University.

At Gallaudet, Frank will be in contact with schools for the hearing impaired throughout the United States and seek to use community education in the development of continuing education programs for the deaf at the local, state and national levels.

Bode Chairs Audiology And Speech Department

Dr. Daniel L. Bode is the new chairman of the Department of Audiology and Speech at Gallaudet. As such, he also directs the Hearing and Speech Center on the campus. Prior to assuming his new duties at the College in August, Bode was a professor of Speech and Hearing Science at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

Bode is planning continuing improvement of what he terms "already excellent clinical and teaching programs." The Center offers audiological testing, diagnosis and evaluation to the general public as well as a full range of audiology and speech services to the student body.

Gallaudet Looked Forward To Dance Residency

The Allnations Company, an American-based multi-national folk dance group, was in residence on the Gallaudet campus for two and a half days, December 2-4, 1976. Partially supported by the National Endowment for the Arts and shared with Howard University, the residency was being co-sponsored by the College's Cultural Affairs Office and the Student Union. The company taught and got to know the students and the community and provided one formal evening performance on December 4.

Among the activities conducted in addition to the evening performance were workshops on the basics of folk dance, master classes for students already involved in dance, classroom visits and informal opportunities to learn about the art. Students at the Wilson Elementary School and children at the Hospital for Sick Children, Washington, D.C., shared part of the residency with Howard University students and students from Gallaudet Pre-College and College Programs.

Law Center Welcomes Two

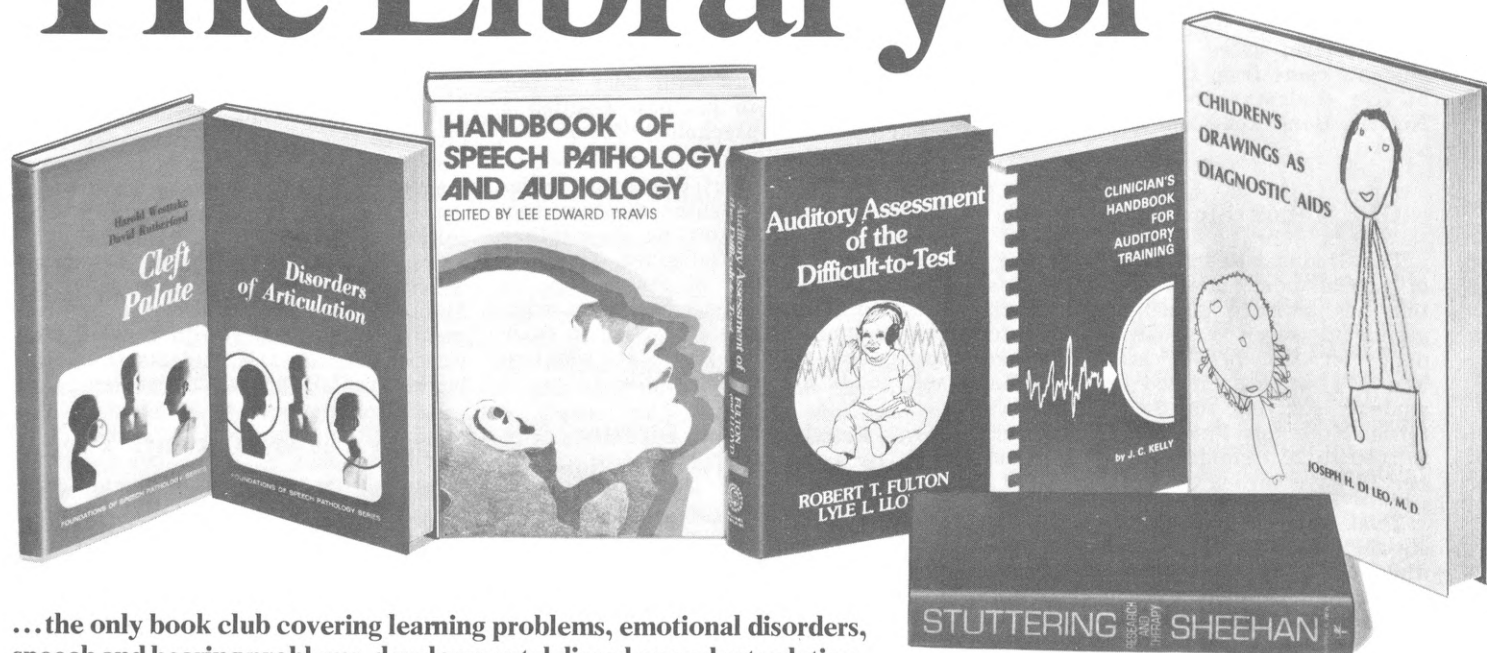
Deborah M. Sonnenstrahl, Gallaudet, Class of '58, is the program director of the new Deaf Consumer Education and Participation Pilot Project at the National Center for Law and the Deaf on the campus of Gallaudet College. A one-year project funded by a grant from HEW's Office of Education, the program seeks to prepare deaf individuals for "informed and effective participation in the political and consumer mainstream."

Ms. Sonnenstrahl directs the project during a year's sabbatical leave from her position as assistant professor of art at Gallaudet. Enthusiastic about her very different duties at the Law Center, Ms. Sonnenstrahl says that she has been overwhelmed by the eager response of Gallaudet College students, students from the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and members of the Washington metropolitan area deaf community who have volunteered to participate in the project.

Ms. Sonnenstrahl's is not the only new face at the Law Center. Gallaudet graduate Fred Orr (Class of '72) has joined the staff as acting program coordinator. Orr will coordinate workshops and act as a public relations person for the Law Center, which is a project of Gallaudet College and the George Washington University Law School.

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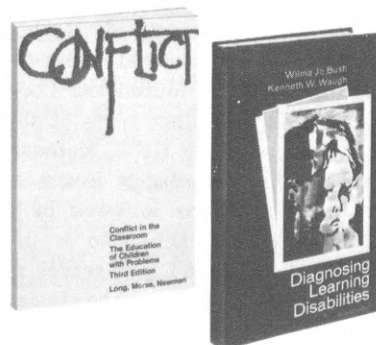
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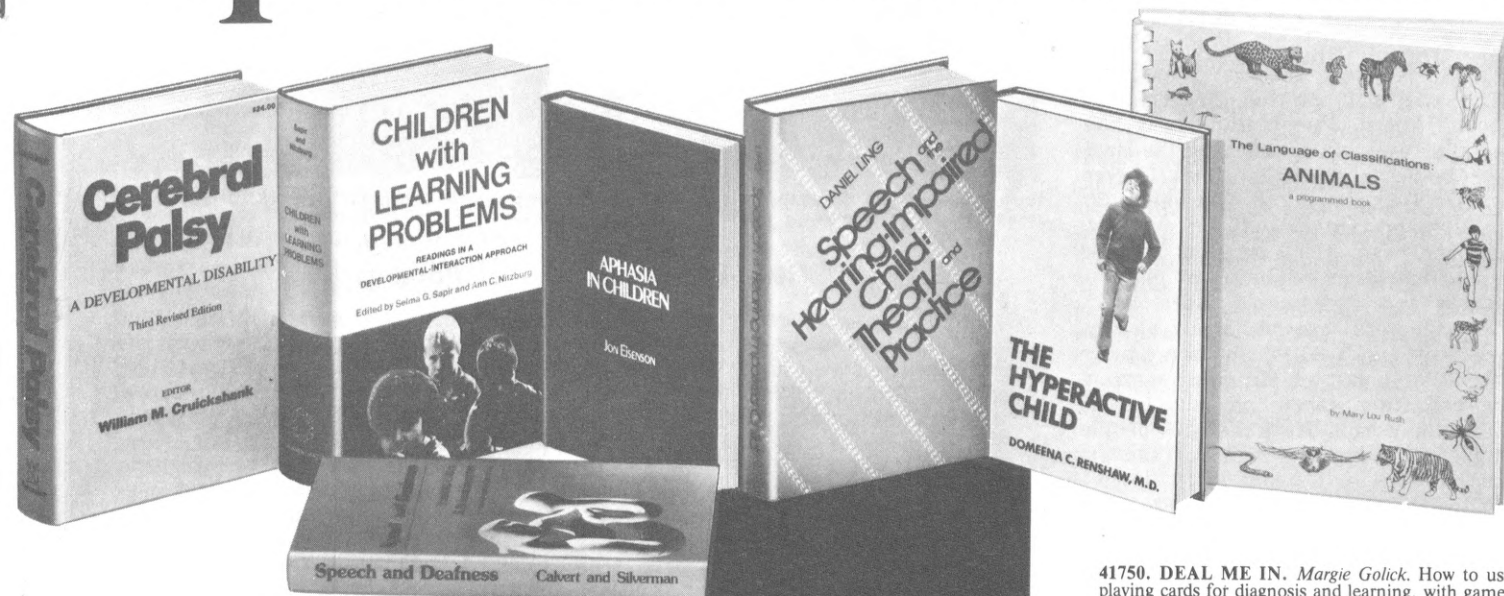
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DEAFNESS RESEARCH & TRAINING CENTER

Joseph Blum Honored

The chairman of the Berger Deaf Scholars Board, Joseph Blum, was honored at a reception cohosted by the Deafness Center and the New York University Art Department on November 30. Mr. Blum is a renowned amateur photographer, and this occasion marked the opening of an exhibition of his photographs and stereoscopic slides.

Over 50 works are on display at New York University's 80 Washington Square East Gallery, part of Mr. Blum's extensive collection taken on his travels around the world. More than 200 people attended the opening night of the exhibition.

The Berger Deaf Scholars Program, which Mr. Blum heads, provides funds for special services for deaf students attending New York University, such as interpreting, tutoring and notetaking. Mr. Blum is greatly interested in the students and the training program of the Deafness Center. Since he founded the program in 1973 as a tribute to his late law partner, Colonel Samuel B. Berger, support has been provided to over 40 deaf students seeking masters and doctoral degrees.

A prominent New York attorney, Mr. Blum is past president and present chairman of the board of directors of the New York Society for the Deaf, the oldest voluntary organization serving deaf people in the country.



Judy Ruderman, a graduate of the Deafness Center's master's degree program, listens while Joseph Blum describes his photographs.

Help For Deaf Hospital Patients

Communication between hospital personnel and patients who are deaf or hearing impaired is usually frustrating—and often futile. Misunderstandings from poor communication often lead to inadequate service and occasionally to serious emergencies.

With the generous support of the JM Foundation, the Deafness Center is developing a small, inexpensive communication package suitable for mass distribution which can be used by hospital staff to improve their communication with deaf patients. The package will consist of a **pamphlet** which describes typical communications techniques (sign language, fingerspelling, speechreading, writing on a pad, etc.), a **reference booklet** containing illustrations which show key words in sign language, a small, plastic **handcranked film viewer** complete with one or two film cartridges showing actual live-action demonstrations of the key signs from the booklet,

and one or more **posters** which show emergency signs and phrases such as "hurt," "where," "how long," "yes" and "no."

We expect that the communications package will be used primarily in emergency situations, but we hope that its convenience and availability may encourage health-care staff members to learn and practice some of the communications techniques, including sign language, during non-crisis periods and before the next emergency occurs.

WE NEED YOUR HELP. We know about the **NAD Code Book #1** of medical signs and a few other successful projects. But we may have missed something. If you know of any similar projects anywhere in the country, please let us know. Write Thomas Freebairn, Coordinator of Telecommunications Projects, Deafness Center, New York University, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Brooklyn Club Elects Woman

The Deafness Center is proud of staff member Rosemary Nikolaus for being elected president of the Brooklyn Association of the Deaf. This is the first time in 35 years that a woman has been chosen for that post!

Ms. Nikolaus is responsible for data analysis and supervising coding in the Survey Research Unit at the Deafness Center. A native of Brooklyn, she has been very active in the organizations of deaf people in New York City. With Rosemary as its president, we know that the Brooklyn Association of the Deaf will accomplish many good things during the coming year.

At the left: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blum are greeted by Dr. Jerome D. Schein, director of the Deafness Center, at the opening of the exhibit. At the right: Dean Daniel Griffiths of NYU's School of Education, Health, Nursing and Arts Professions, discusses the exhibit with Mr. Blum.



Dr. Schein Elected President Of New York Society

The board of directors of the New York Society for the Deaf elected Dr. Jerome D. Schein president at a meeting on December 10. Dr. Schein is director of the Deafness Research & Training Center and professor of Deafness Rehabilitation at New York University.

The New York Society for the Deaf is a non-sectarian social welfare organization supported in part by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, the Greater New York Fund and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the New York State Education Department. Since 1911, the Society has been providing services to profoundly deaf persons. These include counseling for vocational, personal and family needs, a complete recreational program and a comprehensive program of evaluation and rehabilitation of deaf persons with other handicaps. Through direct services the New York Society of the Deaf reaches about 4,000 deaf children and adults each year; through its Interpreter Services and Job Placement program it serves indirectly all the deaf population of the greater New York area, numbering about 24,000.

Dr. Schein was vice president of the Society and member of the board of directors before becoming president. Since 1971, he has been active in its affairs.

No stranger to DEAF AMERICAN readers, Jerome D. Schein has a long record of service to deaf people. He has received several awards for his efforts, among which are the Boyce R. Williams Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons, presented by Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf in 1974; International Solidarity Merit Award from the World Federation of the Deaf in 1975; and the Samuelson Award in Counseling, Psychology and Social Service Rehabilitation from the New York League of the Hard of Hearing in 1975.

Before coming to New York University's Deafness Center, Dr. Schein was dean of the College of Education and Home Economics at the University of Cincinnati from 1968 to 1970; professor of psychology and director of the Office of Psychological Research at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. from 1960 to 1968; assistant professor of psychology at Florida State University at Tallahassee from 1959 to 1960; and instructor in Clinical Psychology at the University of Wisconsin in 1958-1959. In 1975, Dr. Schein was elected Fellow of the American Psychological Association, Division 22.

There are more than 30 books and monographs written by Jerome D. Schein. Perhaps the most noted is *The Deaf Population of the United States*, 1974 (with Marcus T. Delk), which



Dr. Jerome D. Schein, new president of the New York Society for the Deaf.

presents the findings of the National Census of the Deaf, sponsored by the National Association of the Deaf, and conducted under Dr. Schein's direction from 1970 to 1974. His writings on deafness also included more than 60 articles published in professional journals. From 1960 to 1968, he also edited the *dsh Abstracts*, published by Deafness Speech and Hearing Publications, Inc., an organization founded by the American Speech and Hearing Association and Gallaudet College.

Dr. Schein serves on numerous advisory boards and chairs many committees which work to further the welfare of deaf people. He chairs the National Association of the Deaf's Research and Development Committee, a post he has held since it was established in 1966. He is also a consultant to a number of institutions and organizations directly concerned with the education or rehabilitation of deaf individuals. He is project director of a number of research or training activities which are supported in part by the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

By accepting the office of president of the New York Society for the Deaf, Dr. Schein demonstrates that his desire to work on behalf of the well-being of deaf persons continues as strong as ever.

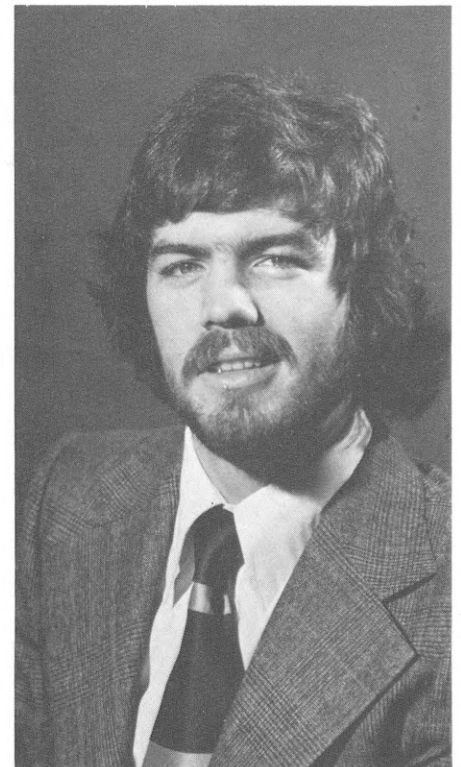
Meet Bruce Hodek

Bruce Hodek, another of the Deafness Center's Berger Deaf Scholars, is studying for his M.A. in Deafness Rehabilitation at New York University.

A native of Alexandria, Minnesota, Bruce attended public schools there despite a severe hearing loss since the age of three. He went on to the University of Minnesota at Crookston and graduated with an Associate Degree in Natural Resources. He proceeded to study for his B.A. in Vocational Rehabilitation at the University of Wisconsin at Stout.

Bruce excelled in athletics while he was in college. At Crookston he was Honor Athlete of the Year in 1974 and captain of the wrestling team in 1972 and 1974. For four summers he attended Camp Courage in Minnesota where he worked with handicapped children, including those with hearing impairments. At Camp Courage he met his wife-to-be, Mary Keefe, a student of elementary deaf education. They were married in June 1976.

In addition to his studies at the Deafness Center, Bruce meets with deaf students in Brooklyn high schools, counseling them on their problems and helping them to develop vocational goals. When he graduates in June, he hopes to be a vocational rehabilitation counselor with deaf people, and eventually, an administrator of such programs.



Bruce Hodek, Berger Deaf Scholar studying for his master's in Deafness Rehabilitation.

New Position For Dr. Glenn T. Lloyd

A well-known authority on the education and rehabilitation of deaf people, Dr. Glenn T. Lloyd, has moved his base of operations from the Deafness Center to Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory, North Carolina. In January he joined the staff at Lenoir Rhyne as Professor of Special Education in the Education of the Hearing Impaired Program.

Dr. Lloyd served as Associate Director of the Deafness Center, where he was also responsible for the program to train teachers of deaf children. While at the Center he edited two publications, *Planning for Deaf Community Development* and *Deaf Community Development Legislative Involvement*. The two volumes contain papers presented at Deafness Center-sponsored conferences designed to strengthen local and national organizations of deaf consumers. Dr. Lloyd's article on the education of deaf children, "Why Can't Johnny Show Me the Ball?" was included in the Deafness Center publication *Reading on Deafness*. He also authored a DEAF AMERICAN feature entitled "Total Communication: Some Perspectives and Potential Problems" which appeared in the July-August 1975 issue.

Dr. Lloyd is president of Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf and has been editor of its *Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf* for several years. He has also edited several conference proceedings, including *Guidelines for Effective Participation of Deaf Persons in Professional Meetings*.

Before coming to NYU, Dr. Lloyd directed the Teacher Education (Deaf) Program at the University of Tennessee. He has taught deaf children at the Nebraska School for the Deaf, in the Cincinnati, Ohio public school system, at the New Mexico School for the Deaf and at the Rochester School for the Deaf.

In anticipating his new position, Dr. Lloyd spoke of the challenge of the program at Lenoir Rhyne and the possibilities for cooperation with other organizations serving deaf people in western North Carolina. He also looked forward with some enthusiasm to a certain bass pond in the vicinity. It was not clear whether this was on behalf of his teenage sons or himself. In either case we wish him "Good fishin'!"



Dr. Glenn T. Lloyd, now at Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, North Carolina.

1977

JULY 18-AUGUST 16

SWAN LAKE LODGE
PENQUILLY, MINNESOTA



FOR INFORMATION,
WRITE TO . . .

. . . GARY W. OLSEN, CAMP DIRECTOR
1200 EAST 42ND STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46205

Schools for the deaf, colleges and club athletic schedules and results are needed for THE DEAF AMERICAN's "Hotline Sports" section. Send such material to Mr. Charley Whisman, DA Hotline Sports Editor, 4316 North Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Minnesota Singles Handicap Deaf Bowling Tournament

Roseville, Minnesota, November 27, 1976

Men

1. Harvey Burton—613
2. Alex Bagoli—609
3. Steve Buckholz—606
4. William Scheuble—603
5. Thomas Baker—602
6. Norbert Brockamp—588
7. Burnell Rasmussen—587
8. Robert Moore—583
9. Donald Arndt—583
10. Willie Turner—581

Women

1. Sue Nelson—593
2. Bertha Scofield—587
3. Donna Thompson—547

Men's Match Games

- 1st Place: Steve Buckholz
- 2nd Place: Harvey Burton
- 3rd Place: Alex Balogi

Women's Match Games

- 1st Place: Sue Nelson
- 2nd Place: Donna Thompson
- 3rd Place: Bertha Scofield

Special Prizes

Men's Scratch (One Game)

1. Tom Baker 211
2. Harvey Burton 210
3. Norbert Brockamp 200

Men's Handicap

1. Tom Baker 230
2. Norbert Brockamp 226
3. Harvey Burton 210

Women's Scratch

1. Bertha Scofield 190
2. Sandra Heston 165
3. Donna Thompson 164

Women's Handicap

1. Sue Nelson 231
2. Bertha Scofield 215

Indiana Invitational Girls Basketball Tournament (Indianapolis, January 6-8, 1977)

St. Rita 30, Kentucky 28
Indiana 49, Missouri 12
St. Rita 28, Missouri 25
Ohio 28, Kentucky 20
Kentucky 53, Missouri 9
Indiana 47, Ohio 19
St. Rita 20, Ohio 16
Indiana 45, Kentucky 38
Indiana 42, St. Rita 26
Ohio 39, Missouri 26

Standings

Team	Won	Lost
Indiana -----	4	0
St. Rita -----	3	1
Ohio -----	2	2
Kentucky -----	1	3
Missouri -----	0	4

JANUARY 1977

Senior Invitational Basketball Tourney, Wisconsin School

1st Place: Minnepaul Club of the Deaf
2nd Place: Chicago Club of the Deaf
3rd Place: Martin Luther King Silent Club

Other teams in tourney: Rib Mountain Silent Club, TVID, St. Paul, and Delavan Association of the Deaf

Interstate Basketball Results

Wisconsin 60, Indiana 45
Ohio 87, Indiana 75

Interstate Girls Basketball Results

Indiana 48, Kentucky 37

Interstate Girls Volley Ball Results

Riverside, California 15—15
Berkeley, California 10—13
Wisconsin 15—15
St. John's, Wisconsin 7—8

Interstate Girls Basketball Schedule

February 3—New York at Lexington
February 7—Maryland at Margaret Sterck School, Delaware
February 10—Model School (D.C.) at Maryland
February 24—Eastern Schools Basketball Tourney, Model School, Washington, D.C.

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 16-18, 1976

Illinois 79, Whitney Young 19
Missouri 68, Wisconsin 65
Minnesota 67, Indiana 54
Kansas 75, St. John's 19
Wisconsin 68, Whitney Young 41
Indiana 74, St. John's 35
Illinois 63, Missouri 51
Kansas 69, Minnesota 26
Whitney Young 56, St. John's 47
Indiana 72, Wisconsin 68
Minnesota 61, Missouri 60
Illinois 56, Kansas 39

Team Standings

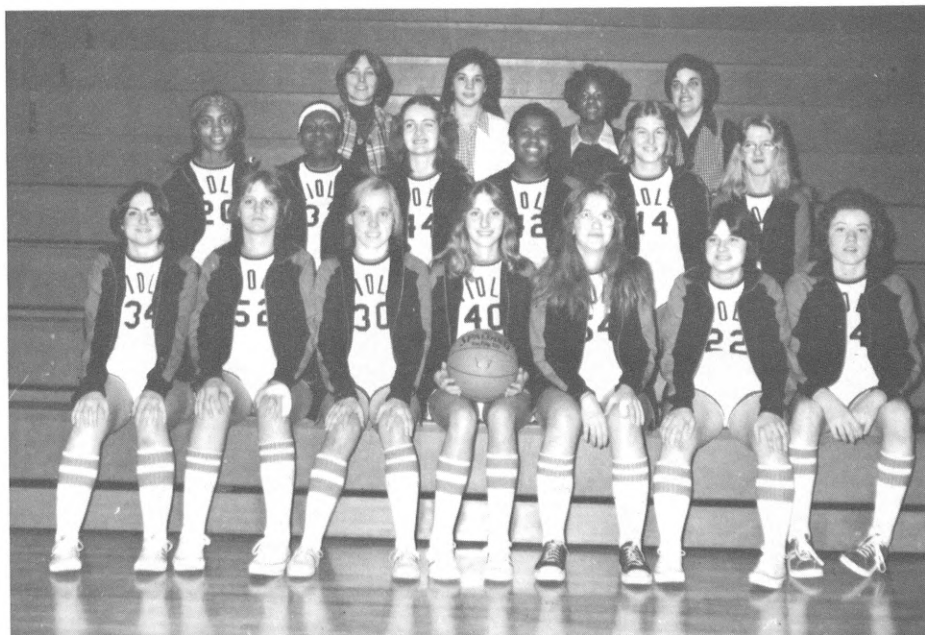
1st Place: Illinois—Won 3, Lost 0
2nd Place: Kansas—Won 2, Lost 1
3rd Place: Minnesota—Won 2, Lost 1
4th Place: Missouri—Won 1, Lost 2
5th Place: Indiana—Won 2, Lost 1
6th Place: Wisconsin—Won 1, Lost 2
7th Place: Whitney Young—Won 1, Lost 2
8th Place: St. John's—Won 0, Lost 3

Team Free Throw Contest

1st: Illinois—31 out of 50
2nd: Indiana—30 out of 50

Tournament All-Stars

Mike Aubry, Illinois
Kelly Bridges, Missouri
Brad Porter, Illinois
Mike Maxwell, Wisconsin
Tim Morgan, Wisconsin
Alex Hoover, Indiana
Willie Green, Kansas
John Lestina, Illinois
Scott Kuhen, Minnesota
Gary Bishop, Kansas



INDIANA INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONS—Indiana School for the Deaf girls won their invitational tournament championship in a round robin tournament of schools for the deaf. Front row, left to right: Karen Moore, Jill Miller, Tammy Lohse, Debbie Edwards, Judy Lester, Debbie Spence, Vicki Marlow. Second row: Clestine Sanders, Tomi Jackson, Mary Ellen Kremer, Rosemary Hayes, Melinda Crum, Lana Deckard. Third row: Kathryn Baldridge, coach; Donna Owens, scorekeeper; Patty Campbell, manager; Linda Lloyd, assistant coach.

Interstate Boys Basketball Schedule

February 3—Maryland at Model School (D.C.), New York at Lexington

February 5—Minnesota at South Dakota

February 11—Indiana at Kentucky (Homecoming)

February 12—Missouri at Kansas

February 16-19—Eastern Schools Basketball Tourney, Model School, Washington, D.C.

February 19—Nebraska at Kansas

February 23—Milton Ontario (Canada) at St. Mary's

February 24-26—Eastern Schools Basketball Tourney, Maryland School

March 1—Lexington at New York

Interstate Wrestling Schedule

February 3—Lexington at New York

Bowling Schedule

February 19—Columbus, Ohio

February 26—Milwaukee, Wisconsin

March 19—Detroit (DAD), Michigan

March 26—Aurora, Illinois

April 2—Des Moines, Iowa

April 16—Louisville, Kentucky

April 23—Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 29 to May 1—Fort Lauderdale, Florida

April 29 to May 1—Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association Tournament, Cleveland, Ohio

May 7—Council Bluffs, Iowa

May 13 to May 15—Easter Tournament, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

May 21—Chicago (CCD), Illinois

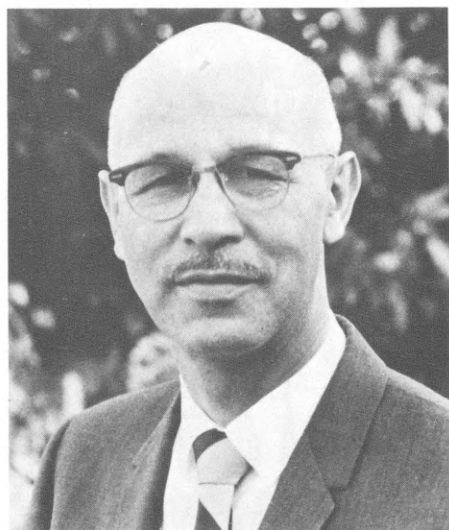
May 21 and 22—Ohio State Deaf Bowling Tournament, Portsmouth

May 27 to May 29—Pacific Coast Tournament, Seattle, Washington

May 28 and 29—Dixie Tournament, Louisville, Kentucky

June 4—Little Rock, Arkansas

June 28-July 2—World Bowling Tournament, Syracuse, New York



Rodney W. Walker is general chairman for the 33rd American Athletic Association of the Deaf National Basketball Tournament to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 23-26, 1977, with the Utah Athletic Club for the Deaf as host. See the advertisement in the December 1976 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN for details.



THE LOOK OF SOUND is a permanent multi-media exhibit on deafness. It was built to promote a better understanding between deaf and hearing people. Help us bridge that gap. When in Washington, D.C., visit THE LOOK OF SOUND exhibit at Gallaudet College, 7th & Fla. Ave., N.E. Phone: (202) 447-0741 TTY: (202) 447-447-0480.



Winter Sneak—The Senior class of 1977 caught many people at Gallaudet College by surprise when they disappeared from campus for three days during the December 3 weekend. As a tradition at Gallaudet, every senior class sneaks off to a resort for a weekend of fun. This year's senior went to Killington, Vermont, for an enjoyable weekend of skiing, snowmobiling, skating and other winter activities. In this picture, Hank Young (right), a head resident advisor at Gallaudet and the chaperone for this year's class, explains to two students how not to break a leg on the ski slopes. According to the seniors the weather was perfect—plenty of snow.

Florida Notches First Perfect Season In History And Rates No. 1 Deaf Prep Eleven In Country; Wisconsin Also Is Undefeated And Untied; Talented Mike Paulone Of Mt. Airy Is Player Of Year; Mike Slater Of Florida Is Coach Of Year; Arizona First Deaf Prep School To Win State Football Crown

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

1500 North Coalter Street, B-6, Staunton, Virginia 24401

"We're Number One," was the jubilant cry from F. Charles Usina Stadium in St. Augustine on Friday night, November 14, 1976, after the Florida School for the Deaf had put down Taylor-Pierson High School.

And no wonder—FSD is the No. 1 Deaf Prep Football Team of 1976!

The FSD Dragons, under the tutelage of Coach Mike Slater, had:

Won their 10th game of the 1976 season, closing out a perfect season, and extended their record to 18 wins in 20 games over two seasons.

Clinched the regional deaf prep championship.

"We're a great team," declared a happy Slater, who in two seasons as head coach led the team to a perfect season for the first time in FSD grid history and sixth ranking statewide among Class AA teams. He and FSD President Dr. William J. McClure were mobbed in the locker room and smeared with shaving cream during the post-game victory celebration.

And speaking of Dr. McClure, he reported that in his 30 years as an administrator at the Tennessee School, the Indiana School and the Florida School, he has never seen a team as good, as versatile or as well-coached as the 1976 Dragons, and this includes a lot of good teams at the schools where Dr. McClure was, as well as good teams which FSD played against from other schools for the deaf.

To have moved up from a Class A to a Class AA school and to be ranked sixth at the end of the year is most remarkable. In some ways it is too bad the Dragons did not schedule one more school in Florida instead of three schools for the deaf. We believe their ranking would have been higher and, of course, they were never even rated before, so it took a long time to get the attention of the sports writers.

Several excellent writeups about the FSD Dragons were printed in several dailies all over the state. Hopefully these articles will help to counteract some of the downgrading the FSD gets from special education teachers over the

state who are trying to mainstream all handicapped children.

Five FSD football players were named to the Class AA Section 2 all-sectional football team announced by the Florida Sports Writers Association.

Another Dragon was named to the section's second team.

A section includes approximately one quarter of the state's Class AA schools and teams.

Named first team on offense were Darryl Campbell, a wide receiver, and Joe Hunter, a lineman.

Defensive Dragons placed on the elite first team were Len Joyce, a linebacker, back John Burns, and punter Rickey Sutton.

Terry Schuler, sophomore tailback, was a second team offensive selection.

The seniors on the FSD eleven, including Campbell, Hunter, Joyce, Burns and Sutton, were the nucleus of the team, citing their leadership, enthusiasm and respect for their coaches as a major factor in the Dragons' undefeated and untied season.

Campbell, a three-year starter, played

both ways for the Dragons, a good blocker and a defensive standout. He caught 25 passes for 438 yards and seven touchdowns.

Hunter was a four-year starter for the Dragons and the backbone of the offensive line. His size, coupled with his quickness, agility and desire, made him one of the best—if not the best—offensive guards in the state.

Joyce, Dragon co-captain and also a four-year starter, made 94 individual tackles, had 51 assists, two interceptions and three fumble recoveries during the season. He kicked 20 extra points and handled all of FSD's kickoffs. He was the hardest hitting linebacker.

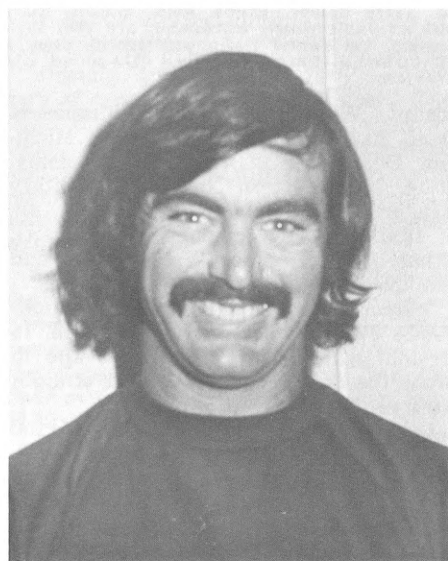
Burns, 150 pounds, led a defensive backfield which intercepted 20 passes and allowed an average of only 42.9 yards per game passing. He made 43 solo tackles and had 37 assists, while causing three fumbles.

Sutton punted 28 times for a 37-yard average. A co-captain, he was a powerful fullback on offense with 730 rushing yards, 14 touchdowns and a total of 86 points, the team's top scorer. He was a two-year starter.

Schuler made a very good start in 1976 and has two seasons to go. He began the season as team quarterback in the first two games and didn't carry the ball one time, but he became a tailback in the third game when Slater's regular tailback was hurt. The move paid off as he scored six touchdowns and rushed for 630 yards in eight games. Terry doesn't really have any outstanding physical attributes—he's just a 140-pound sophomore—but he does have one asset—he's just smart. He doesn't have exceptional speed, but he's got good moves. He doesn't have that power but he just knows how to use his blockers.

Florida now ties Virginia for most wins (10) during a regular season. Virginia did it in 1969, and was national co-champion with Illinois that was unbeaten in 9 games.

In rolling its perfect 10-0-0 record, Florida defeated Flagler-Palm Coast High, 17-12; Hastings High, 27-18; Trinity Prep, 18-0; Jacksonville University Christian High, 21-0; Baldwin High, 37-



COACH OF THE YEAR—Mike Slater of the Florida School for the Deaf Dragons is the Deaf Prep Football Coach of the Year, having guided his team to a 10-0-0 record for the 1976 season.



1976 NATIONAL DEAF PREP CHAMPION—The Florida School for the Deaf Dragon football team posted its **FIRST** perfect season in school history with 10 wins and was rated 6th in the state in Class 2 A. The players, left to right: **FIRST ROW**—No. 71 Mark Brown, No. 52 Larry McColskey, No. 72 Danny Radcliffe, No. 33 Ricky Sutton, No. 75 Joe Hunter, No. 63 Len Joyce, No. 20 John Burns, No. 74 Tom Truluck, No. 89 Bruce Bowman, No. 82 Darryl Campbell; **SECOND ROW**—Ernest Anderson, Glenn Frankel, Bo Story, Fred Palchick, Gary Joiner, James Shafer, Mac Senart, David Eley, Randy Wheeler; **THIRD ROW**—Mike White, Ronnie Goodwin, David Squires, Robbie Young, Jerry Douglas, Joe Crooks, Mike Warner, Reinaldo Morales, Stephen Scott, Ron Carson, Leroy Martin; **FOURTH ROW**—Bill McCullum, Robert Schenck, James Langan, Keith Siegle, Ray Spearr, Joey Manning, Terry Sculer, Bruce Reid. **FIFTH ROW**—Kevin Bryant (manager) and Andy Taggart (manager). Five outstanding players who gave FSD an unblemished worksheet, are also shown, from left to right . . . **ABOVE**—Ricky Sutton (190-pound punishing, bruising fullback, and punter), Joe Hunter (195-pound guard), John Burns (150-pound defensive back) and Les Joyce (195-pound linebacker and kicker); **BELOW RIGHT CORNER**—Darryl Campbell (170-pound wide receiver).

0; Alabama Deaf, 47-7; Georgia Deaf, 48-0; Jacksonville Episcopal High, 29-6; South Carolina Deaf, 40-7, and Taylor-Pierson High, 18-7.

Wisconsin also finished the 1976 campaign undefeated and untied, completing its second perfect season in three years, capturing its third straight Indian Trails Conference championship and its fifth crown in the last six years, and was finally ranked tenth in Class C in the state.

In the last three years the WSD Firebirds have reeled off to a 25-2-0 regular season record. Waldo Cordano, dean of deaf prep football coaches with a 26-year tenure, now joins those charming three-time records of coaches, second best in the history of deaf prep football. George W. Harlow of Mt. Airy was tops with a record of 26-2-2 for the 1924-25-26 campaign.

In posting its second perfect 9-0-0

record, Wisconsin defeated Minnesota Deaf, 28-22; Missouri Deaf, 46-14; Michigan Deaf, 34-14; Brookfield Academy, 26-14; Northwestern Naval and Military Academy, 63-32; Norris Foundation, 42-6; Divine Ward Seminary, 1-0 (forfeit); Ethan Allen High of Wales, 30-16, and Indiana Deaf 46-14.

Wisconsin now has won 15 straight games over two seasons, and Florida, 16 straight games. They both now aim to break the deaf prep record of 18 straight wins set by North Carolina.

Other top deaf prep elevens of the '76 season: Mt. Airy, Illinois and Maryland. Although finishing with a 4-6 record, South Carolina was another good deaf prep eleven. North Carolina had another winning season despite its 28-20 upset loss to South Carolina. Both Texas and Alabama finally had losing seasons for the first time in several years.

Maryland was the surprise team of the 1976 campaign. Although it was a great year for the MSD Orioles in the won-loss column, it was a tragic season for them as a team. In their first game of the season against Brunswick High, Gary Bradshaw fractured a cervical vertebra in the middle of the third quarter. Once word got around the team that Gary could not move his legs, the team fell apart. The game was 6-6 at the half, and Brunswick went on to defeat MSD, 30-6. Following their game with Mt. Airy you could see the changes in the boys. Coach Charles Day and his assistants told the players before the Mt. Airy game that an accident such as Gary's was a once-in-a-lifetime happening. The Orioles did an outstanding job to overcome a personal tragedy in closing out the year with six straight victories, breaking most school records, both defensive and offensive. MSD was

winless in nine games each in 1974 and 1975.

Below are 1976 season records of deaf prep elevens:

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Mt. Airy (Pa.)	6	2	0	233	73
Maryland	6	2	0	196	105
Virginia	5	5	0	198	150
American (Conn.)	2	6	1	92	216
West Virginia	3	5	0	108	191
Fanwood (N.Y.)	3	4	0	46	84

CENTRAL

Wisconsin	9	0	0	316	132
Illinois	6	2	0	128	50
Michigan	2	7	0	188	254
Indiana	1	8	0		
Kentucky	1	6	0	66	186
St. Rita (Ohio)	2	2	0	62	68

MIDWEST

Kansas	4	5	0	173	113
Minnesota	3	6	0	113	142
Missouri	1	8	0	124	220
Iowa					

FARWEST

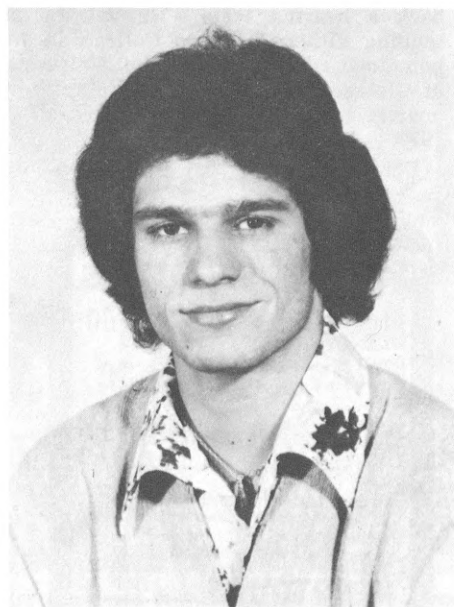
Riverside (Calif.)	2	6	1	121	214
Washington	3	4	0	138	123
Berkeley (Calif.)					

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas	5	4	0	106	79
Texas	2	8	0	126	268
Louisiana	3	6	0	105	171
Mississippi	0	10	0	118	243

SOUTHEAST

Florida	10	0	0	302	57
South Carolina	4	6	0	150	169
North Carolina	7	2	0	249	111
Tennessee	3	4	0	63	91
Alabama	3	6	0	154	230
Georgia	0	9	0	6	309



ALL-AMERICAN AMONG ALL-AMERICANS—Mike Paulone of Pennsylvania School for the Deaf at Mt. Airy is the Deaf Prep Football Player of the Year (1976).

JANUARY 1977

Deaf Prep All-American Football Team

Pos.	Player and School	Age	Wt.	Ht.	Class	Coach
E	Curtis Garner, Mississippi	18	175	5-10	Senior	Weir
E	Darryl Campbell, Florida	18	170	6-1	Senior	Slater
E	Tim Morgan, Wisconsin	17	185	6-2	Junior	Cordano
E	Donald Johnston, Mt. Airy	18	160	5-9	Senior	Stein
E	Mike Johnson, Arkansas	18	225	6-5	Senior	Osler
T	Dale Dennis, Alabama	18	240	6-2	Senior	Griffies
T	Frank Imparo, Mt. Airy	18	225	6-2	Senior	Stein
T	Chris Jamison, Kansas	17	175	6-0	Junior	Beaver
T	Steve Murphy, Illinois	18	185	5-11	Senior	Bonds
T	Darrell Millsaps, North Carolina	18	170	5-9	Senior	H. Deuel
G	Joe Hunter, Florida	18	195	6-1	Senior	Slater
MG	Keith Lawson, Virginia	18	180	5-9	Senior	A. Deuel
LB	Les Joyce, Florida	18	195	5-11	Senior	Slater
LB	Don Richards, Washington	19	155	5-8	Senior	Devereaux
LB	Kemper Everett, Arizona	18	170	5-10	Senior	Milford
C	John Miranda, Riverside	18	190	5-11	Senior	Lanzi
QB	Mike Paulone, Mt. Airy	18	180	6-0	Senior	Stein
QB	Scott Keuhn, Minnesota	17	170	6-3	Junior	Mitchell
HB	Mike Maxwell, Wisconsin	18	170	5-9	Senior	Cordano
HB	Arnold Ross, North Carolina	17	160	5-7	Junior	H. Deuel
HB	Robert Milton, South Carolina	17	180	5-10	Junior	Ramborger
HB	Irvin Wiggins, American	18	190	5-11	Senior	Slaphey
FB	Ricky Sutton, Florida	18	190	5-11	Senior	Slater
B	Marty Olney, Michigan	16	150	5-5	Junior	Bernard
B	Norman Jennings, Maryland	18	150	5-7	Senior	Day
B	John Burns, Florida	18	155	5-10	Senior	Slater
P	Doug Vaade, Wisconsin	18	175	5-6	Senior	Cordano
K	John Carnaggio, Maryland	18	210	5-9	Senior	Day

North Carolina celebrated its 50th year of high school football during the 1976 season. And when this recent season was over, NCSD had an overall record of 238-166-27, a 30-2 record in homecoming games, an amazing 60-13-5 record against deaf prep schools and six national deaf prep championships. It all began with a 38-0 loss to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

That loss to UNC occurred in 1900. Simple arithmetic makes it 76 years instead of 50. But there's a reason. There was a period in the early 1900s when football was dropped, and records weren't kept until the 1926 season. That's why NCSD was celebrating 50 years of organized football.

Virginia celebrated its 75th anniversary of organized football last year. The first football team was organized in 1900, and the first game was played against the Kable Military team (now Staunton Military Academy) in October 1900. Virginia Deaf won this game, 10-0.

For the first time in the history of deaf prep football, there was an international contest held during the 1976 campaign between Michigan School for the Deaf and Ontario School for the Deaf of London, Canada. Michigan won, 74-12.

Results of games between deaf prep teams during the 1976 grid season:

Maryland 26, Kentucky 0
Tennessee 28, Kentucky 0
Indiana 20, Kentucky 6
West Virginia 20, Kentucky 8
West Virginia 48, Rome (NY) 0
Maryland 45, West Virginia 12
Virginia 34, West Virginia 0

MARYLAND 13, VIRGINIA 12
American 22, Fanwood 6
Maryland 24, American 6
Mt. Airy 48, American 6
MT. AIRY 28, MARYLAND 6

Michigan 74, Ontario 12
Kansas 40, Iowa 6
Kansas 50, Missouri 7
Wisconsin 46, Missouri 14
Wisconsin 28, Minnesota 22
Michigan 24, Indiana 10
Wisconsin 46, Indiana 14
ILLINOIS 6, KANSAS 0
WISCONSIN 34, MICHIGAN 14

Tennessee 8, Virginia 0
North Carolina 42, Virginia 8
Louisiana 19, Mississippi 0
Louisiana 12, Georgia 6
Arkansas 20, Louisiana 0
Alabama 41, Louisiana 6
Alabama 30, Mississippi 24
Tennessee 14, Alabama 7
South Carolina 20, Alabama 7
South Carolina 14, Tennessee 0
SOUTH CAROLINA 28, North Carolina 20

FLORIDA 47, Alabama 7
FLORIDA 48, Georgia 0
FLORIDA 40, South Carolina 7

RIVERSIDE 39, BERKELEY 12

Who were the top deaf prep players in 1976?

For example, take the quarterback position. Mike Paulone of Mt. Airy was best all-around, throwing for most yardage (1,335) and having the best completion percentage (68%), both new deaf



WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF COMPLETED ITS SECOND PERFECT SEASON IN THREE YEARS—Players from left to right: First row: Mike Maxwell, Doug Vaade, Robert Chouinard, Randy Plate, Jeff Coffman, Jerry Weigand, John Gates, Dan Rains, Rick Nell. Second row: Jeff Perry, Tim Morgan, Jim Cunningham, Chris Severt, Ken Bystrom, Mark Geiger, John Probert, David Silvani, Waldo Cordano (head coach), Ed Mirus (assistant coach). Third row: Mike Ginter, Bob Sloans, Duane Steuck, Steve Cole, Todd Krusick, David Ritchie, Joel Etlicher, Mark Patterson, Mike Rickert, David Schroeder. Fourth row: Tony Hughes, manager; Jeff Sharp, Jeff Leroux, John Falkavage, Kevin Bronk, Steve Hacker, Jay Jascor, Neil Miller, Mark Kinder, Mark Bills. Fifth row: Rod Jones (manager), Tim Barrett (manager), Absent—Rod Hammes (manager).

prep records. He also was first in touchdown passes (10).

Lewis Smith of winless Mississippi was first in attempts (269) and second in passing (1,114). Scott Kuehn of Minnesota was second in accuracy and also second in touchdown passes (9). He was third in yardage (845).

Plenty of running backs to consider: Arnold Ross of North Carolina led the rushers with 1,649 yards, pressed by Irvin Wiggins of American (1,227) and Mike Maxwell of Wisconsin (1,068). South Carolina uncovered a promising ground gainer in Robert Milton, who rambled for 977 yards on 142 carries. Don Johnston of Mt. Airy had the best average, 8.8 yards per carry, while Robert Milton was second with a 7.9 average. Tommy Helms of Virginia, Arnold Ross of North Carolina, Bruce Reid of Florida and Mike Maxwell averaged seven yards.

Paulone, besides his standout performance in passing, accounted for 2,969 yards in total offense. He hit 88 of 128 passes for 1,335 yards and ran for 447 yards. He also returned punts for 762 yards and kicks for 425 yards. Others who had a total offense of more than 1,000 yards were Marty Olney of Michigan (1,943), Arnold Ross (1,849), Mike Maxwell (1,792), Ricky Fuller of Alabama (1,619), Stuart Hottle of Kansas (1,250), Robert Milton (1,158), Irvin Wiggins (1,227) and Scott Kuehn (1,080).

Curtis Garner, nation's top deaf prep sprinter from Mississippi took receiving honors. He had the most catches (43) and the most yards (614) as a wide receiver. Darryl Campbell of Florida finished second in catches (25) and yardage (438), but had the most touchdowns (7) as a receiver.

Paul Tweed led a group of very fine kickers, punting 41 times for 2,072 yards

and a 50.5 average, and kicked 11 extra points. Len Joyce was tops with 20 extra point kicks, and kicked 1,112 yards for a 48.0 average.

John Carnaggio of Maryland had an outstanding year as a kicker. He had 37 punts for 1,777 yards and a 48.0 yard average and 10 extra points. For his career totals, he punted 63 times for 2,795 yards or 44.3 yards per kick. John made All Frederick County Football Team as a kicker. He attempted only one field goal all year because MSD had a good offensive team with a 6-2-0 record, best in its history.

Other outstanding kickers: Doug Vaade of Wisconsin (1,451 yards, 46.8 average) and John Miranda of Riverside (1,099 yards, 40.7 average).

Vic Cassell of South Carolina punted 28 times for 1,081 yards and a 38.6 average, while Ricky Hunter was a close second with 1,036 yards on 28 punts for a 37.0 average. Doug Vaade, Mike Paulone, Steve Murphy of Illinois, Angelo Jones of Maryland and Melvin Dan-

iels of Mississippi were other good deaf prep punters.

Offensive standouts, particularly the backs and ends, get most of the publicity during a football season, however, as almost every coach will tell, it is the defense that is the key to a successful year.

Most of the coaches that submitted regular game statistics used a slightly different system for giving tackle credit, but a general overview of the personnel can be noted, especially in blocked kicks, pass interceptions, quarterback sacks, fumble recoveries and individual tackles and assists. Len Joyce, Joe Hunter, Darryl Campbell, John Burns, all of Florida, Marty Olney of Michigan, Dale Dennis of Alabama, Chris Jamison of Kansas and Keith Lawson of Virginia were outstanding defenders.

Top player of the 1976 campaign? **MIKE PAULONE!**

Philadelphia has about 95 high schools, but Paulone became the first athlete from PSD and the first deaf athlete in the history of football at high school level to be chosen to the first eleven All-City Grid Team as quarterback. He received All-Conference honors in football for three straight years. He was also All-Conference in basketball and baseball for two consecutive years. He's already topped 1,700 points in basketball and has one more season. Mike finished his football career with an offense that totaled 3,259 yards, and he accounted for 2,969 yards on his own, including kickoff and punt returns and rushing. He had a completion rate of 68%, absolutely incredible. Recently Mike received the ROBERT MAXWELL award, the highest award given to a football player in the City of Philadelphia. He has been selected to play in the City All-Star Game, one of the greatest high school football games in the country, the first deaf player ever to quarterback a hearing team. He will be attending either Widenor College in his hometown, Parkside, or the University of Delaware where he is being very heavily recruited to play in the fall of 1977.

Deaf Prep Football Player of the

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Year, Maxwell has earned honors from the time he threw his first pass. Mike has brought honor and respect to the deaf community from Philadelphia to Bucharest Romania, and will continue to do so throughout his life. He's truly an **ALL-AMERICAN** among All-Americans.

Teamwise, South Carolina led the reporting schools in rushing offense (2,611 yards), but North Carolina was tops in average rushing per game (263). Other schools averaging more than 200 yards rushing per game: Wisconsin, Florida, Mt. Airy, American, Alabama, Tennessee and Maryland. Mississippi had the best passing attack (1,476 yards) and also total offense (3,299). Other schools that had a total offense of more than 3,000 yards were Mt. Airy (3,259) and South Carolina (3,007).

Mt. Airy fielded the best defense against passing (24.0 average) while Florida was second with an average of 42.9 in 10 games. Florida was **OUTSTANDING** in defense against rushing, allowing 10 opponents an average of only 50.3 yards per game.

Mike Slater is the 1976 Deaf Prep Football Coach of the Year because of his wonderful job in "rebuilding" following an 8-2-0 record in 1975, the best record ever rolled up by a Dragon contender. He had only four starters returning. His 1976 team was young and small. Sixteen seniors left via graduation and he lost two other lettermen during the summer—they did not return to Florida Deaf. Slater's boys had to play five straight road engagements, including the two long out-of-state ones! Sure the long road trips hurt—the Dragons did in 1975, when they lost those two games. Anytime you have to jam into a bus and take a long trip, not able to stretch your legs, it hurts. In 1976 Slater's boys were able to overcome such difficulties and won all of those five games and also another one away from home.



NCSD PLACES SIX PLAYERS ON ALL-CONFERENCE LIST—These players were named to the All-Appalachian 1A Conference first team for 1976. The North Carolina School for the Deaf Bears finished the season with a 4-1 conference record and a 7-2 overall mark to tie for the conference crown with Roseman High School. Holding the conference championship trophy, from left, are all-conference selectees Jimmy Johnston (senior 170-pound offensive tackle), Leslie Atkinson (senior 160-pound back), Chuck Horne (junior 180-pound defensive tackle), Arnold Ross (junior 160-pound offensive and defensive back), Lester Brown (senior 165-pound linebacker), Ricky Lawrence (junior 140-pound defensive end).

Arnold Ross captured the National deaf prep scoring title for 1976. Only a junior, this NCSD 160-pound tailback has already broken the school record in rushing yardage and the record for touchdowns by one with 26 and also the school record for total points by three points held by the fabulous Craig Brown just last year.

Top scorers above 60 points:

Name and School	g	td	pat	pts.
Arnold Ross, tb, N.C.	9	26	14	170
Mike Maxwell, hb, Wis.	8	18	22	130
Marty Olney, tb, Mich.	9	12	18	90
Ricky Sutton, fb, Fla.	9	14	2	86
Robert Milton, tb, S.C.	10	11	8	74
Reggie Berry, hb, La.	9	10	6	66
Norman Jennings, hb, Md.	8	11	0	66
Curtis Garner, wr, Miss.	10	10	0	60
Pat Pachullo, hb, Pa.	6	10	1	62
Donald Johnston, hb, Pa.	7	10	0	60

P.S.: Coaches were asked, "Has mainstreaming effected the deaf prep schools?" Of course, it has. Football has been discontinued as a competitive sport at the Oklahoma School for the Deaf. A decline in enrollment in recent years due to mainstreaming, along with ebbing student interest in the sport, resulted in dropping football at OSD. Oklahoma was National Deaf Prep champion in 1952 when it won 9 games, lost none, and tied 1.

Slow! Slow 45-Day Incredible European Tour July 3—August 17, 1977

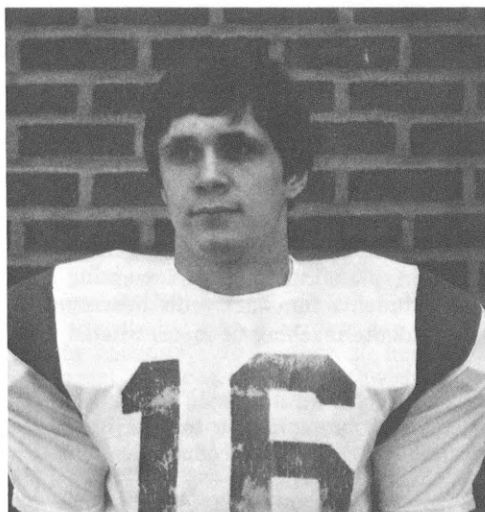
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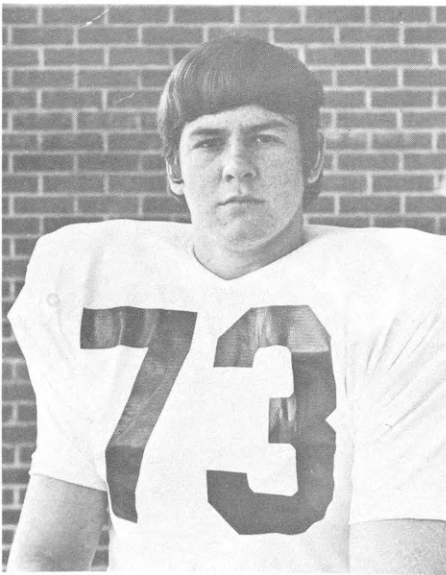
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Send for the full itinerary by enclosing a long, 24c stamped envelope. Thrill to read the full itinerary. David A. Davidowitz, Vagabond Tours, 611 S. State Rd. 7, Margate, Fla. 33068.



OUTSTANDING JUNIORS—Left is Robert Milton, 180-pound halfback of South Carolina. Right is Marty Olney, 150-pound tailback of Michigan. Milton was the main reason why his Green Hornets upset the North Carolina Bears, 28-20. Olney, despite his 5-5 size, had tremendous desire, good balance and great power. He was the outstanding wrestler of the National WGD Tryouts last summer. Both Milton and Olney had a total offense of more than 1,000 yards during the 1976 season.



ALL-STATES—Dale Dennis, 240-pound tackle of the Alabama School for the Deaf, was selected to the All-State Class A team.

Lacey Bernard, head grid mentor at Michigan, is calling it quits after 20 years. He will remain as PE teacher and wrestling coach. He was head coach at Grand Ledge High School in Michigan for five years (1957-61). He came to MSD and served as assistant to Earl Roberts for 10 years (1962-71). Earl had his heart attack the first day of the 1972 season, so Lacey served as head coach from 1972 to 1976.

Larry Beaver was the new head football coach at Kansas, while Gordon T. Weir, Jr., replaced Cecil B. Davis at Mississippi. Davis, a Gallaudet College graduate, is now a retiree, after having served at MSD for some 40 years.

Now a note on track and field . . .

In going over our track article in the October 1976 issue of the DA, to our surprise Washington was not mentioned in its specialty—the relays. It did the 880 yard relay in 1:35.7, the mile relay in 3:32.4 and the 440-yard relay in 45.2,

but it was good for seventh place and did not figure in the scoring.

We sat down and redid the results and came up with the following results of the mythical trackfest for 1976:

1. Georgia 82 1/3
2. Florida 58 1/6
3. Texas 55
4. North Dakota 50
5. Mississippi 47 1/3
6. South Carolina 32 5/6
7. Illinois 31
8. Mt. Airy 30
9. WASHINGTON 26 1/4
- New York 26 1/4

Sorry, Washington, for overlooking your relay results.

* * *

We would like to bring to your attention a fine young deaf football player, Larry Vardon who is DEAF, a tremendous defensive football player for Lahser High School Knights of Broomfield Hill, Michigan. A 6-0, 180-pound athlete, Larry played nose guard for Lahser and made first team, All-League. Lahser plays in one of the finest football hotbeds in the nation and was outstanding. There are four classes in Michigan—A, B, C, D—and Lahser is Class A. The Michigan School for the Deaf is Class D. Larry started in 18 games in his two years as a varsity player for Lahser. He had great quickness and super football sense, was very strong and exceptionally tough. Larry is a profoundly deaf student in Lahser's day school program for the deaf. Emory D. Marsh, a Gallaudet College graduate, is one of his teachers. Lahser was 6-3-0 for the season.



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Faculty Position Announcement

ASSISTANT OR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, School Psychology: One position, doctorate required. Begin August 1977 or before. Salary very competitive. Teaching and applied experience in school psychology, and familiarity with the psychological and educational problems of exceptional children (especially the deaf) desirable. Serve as coordinator in planning and implementing M.A. program in school psychology to train students for work with hearing impaired children. Responsibilities include graduate teaching in topics related to school psychology.

Opportunities and support for research in area of own interest. Ability in or willingness to learn manual ("simultaneous") communication for the deaf required. Paid orientation program for training in manual communication starting June 1977.

Send vita and letters of reference to Dr. H. N. Reynolds, chairman, Department of Psychology, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Gallaudet College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Rose Named Chairperson Of NTID Advisory Group

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf's National Advisory Group (NAG) welcomed three new members and elected a new chairperson during its recent meeting.

Edward F. Rose, deputy executive director of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, was elected chairperson of the NAG. New members of the NAG include T. E. Lyons, personnel training expert with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for 30 years and currently job development specialist for handicapped and disadvantaged persons with the Center for Employment Training in San Jose, Calif.; Deborah Helwig, accounting technician with the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; and Gerald Nelson, mechanical engineer with Fluidyne Engineering Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn. Both Ms. Helwig and Nelson are graduates of NTID.

Help Wanted!

Currently I am a student at NYU in Deaf Education. As a result of my studies I have been made aware of the importance of deaf role models for deaf children of all ages. The parents of deaf children also need this kind of experience in order to help their child reach his or her full potential. From experience I know that in certain remote geographical areas, providing deaf children with actual deaf role models in various occupations can, at times, be quite difficult.

I am attempting to set up a picture file of deaf people working in many different occupational areas. Each picture will include a brief description of the job or jobs that person performs as well as some background information such as schooling and previous jobs. I think it would also be interesting to the children to know a little bit of personal information such as hobbies and whether the person is married, has children, etc.

I would like as many occupational areas represented as possible—doctors, lawyers, secretaries, actors, janitors, chemists, librarians, etc. Whatever job a deaf person might have would be of interest to the children.

Ethically, it is impossible for NAD or other organizations of deaf people to provide me with a mailing list. I am appealing to you, the readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN, to help me. If you are willing to participate in this project, please send me a postcard with your name and address. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Lark Dickstein (Mrs.)
466 Jefferson Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10306

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Mervin D. Garretson, President

Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary



President's Message

—Mervin D. Garretson

Preliminary regulations are being distributed by the U. S. Office of Education for Public Law 94-142, The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975. Incorporating clarifications and extensive amendments to the previous "mainstreaming" act (P.L. 93-380), the new law becomes fully effective on October 1, 1977.

In essence P.L. 94-142 embodies a vital, necessary, and long overdue piece of legislation which reflects a commitment and a guarantee from Congress and the American people that all handicapped children in this country will receive an individually tailored education at no cost to themselves or their parents. Of particular significance is the mandatory provision of appropriate educational services for a segment of disabled children who across the years have been shuffled from one inadequate program to another, or who have been completely denied access to existing programs on the basis of the inavailability of specialized staff, resources or support services necessary for the education of the severely or multiply handicapped child.

Why then all this concern from the nation's deaf community, including parents, consumers, educators, and other professionals in the area of hearing impairment?

1. The very first problem is that like all blanket-type forms of legislation, P.L. 94-142 tends to generalize over a wide range of disparate disabilities, some with problems diametrically opposite to each other. From an educational standpoint this kind of stereotyping among the handicapped tends to gloss over the frequently subtle and unrecognized learning problems of the deaf child.

2. The strong thrust toward educating all handicapped children in their local school district, in regular public schools with non-handicapped children, however commendable on the surface, frequently tends to work against the best interests of the deaf child. The educative process is primarily auditory-based . . . in regular schools with their classes of 30-35 children, communication is effected through hearing, from the teacher, among the children, in the back of each child as well as in front, on the periphery, through the public address system. Ostensibly this presents no problem for the blind or the orthopedically handicapped child. The deaf child does not hear.

3. The doctrine of the "least restrictive alternative" which permeates the law tends to suggest a hierarchy in terms of school settings which discriminates against the deaf child by leaving the impression that special classes, day schools, or public residential programs may be a sort of "last resort" or "point of no return" when in effect some of the most outstanding, successful, and truly exemplary educational programs for the hearing impaired fall in this category. In terms of trained teachers, comprehensive support services, a fully communicating environment and knowledgeable auxiliary personnel these special programs may well offer the least restrictive environment for the deaf child.

4. The individualized education program (IEP) is described in the law as encompassing a great deal more than simply book learning: social adaptation, academic achievement, development of emotional maturity, prevocational and vocational training, activities of daily living, psychomotor and self-help skills and all special need areas as they relate to each disability. What many state and local education agen-

Public Law

cies do not understand is that physical placement of a deaf child in a group of hearing children does not ensure that the child will become a communicating member of the group.

5. As a rule public school and even special education teachers tend to be relatively uniformed and naive about the full and cumulative impact of the communication handicap faced by the deaf child. Public schools may not realize that in addition to the ongoing curriculum (which itself may need some modification), programming for the deaf child includes courses in manual communication, speech and lipreading, provision of auditory training and related coursework, special approaches to language in order to bridge the early infant years of language impoverishment and the accompanying cultural, social and psychological lag. Involved also are utilization of special media visual supplements, an understanding of light and shade control, adequate acoustics and numerous other considerations such as incidental learning opportunities.

6. The 1974 national census of deaf people places the incidence of deafness at approximately 2 in 1,000, which means that in many school settings the deaf child would be alone, without any real peer group for day-to-day interaction. This raises serious implications in terms of self-concept, personality development, opportunities for competition and leadership, particularly in such intramural activities as debate, drama, student body government and the like. In such situations many deaf children will be operating in a communicative and psychological vacuum.

7. The problem of low incidence leads to questions about the cost-effectiveness of wholesale mainstreaming. How does one justify costs for one or two deaf children in a regular public school classroom, first in terms of a lackluster education, then for CCTV (closed circuit television) to supplement the audio access to public address systems, or perhaps the cost would be for a couple of interpreters. That is, if we understand the law to assure an equal and appropriate education. What of the expense of captioning (or subtitling) educational and other films shown in the regular classroom which otherwise would be meaningless to the deaf child? The cost of interpreting on field trips, for visiting speakers, other routine matters, costs of such support services as a speech therapist, audiologist, communications specialist and others—for one or two isolated deaf children? What of the cost in terms of lost professional time, poor scheduling for an extremely thin population of hearing impaired children, to say nothing of social and emotional costs which include the parents as well as the child. It would require special classes, schools or residential programs, including consolidation of local education districts which is permitted by the law, to make for a meaningful and cost-effective educational program for the child, the professional, the parent, and the school system itself.

8. Very little has been said of what I call "the unwritten curriculum." On the average, a school child spends four hours or less per day in actual classroom setting. What of the other 20 hours in each day, and the weekends and holidays when the child is not in a classroom? It has been reported that children are glued to the boob tube, television, approximately 50 hours a week; in addition they learn from peer exchanges, incidental talk, the radio, the store, from family discussions, from the telephone—all of which may account for some 90 percent of the hearing child's actual education. Where does that leave the deaf child? The most conducive environment for the hearing impaired child has to be that in which he has a clear and visual communicating environment with peers, teachers, staff members and others so that the child will be able to at least approximate some of

the resources the hearing child has to this unwritten curriculum.

These are but some of the concerns we have about P.L. 94-142 as it relates to the deaf child. For example, architectural barriers for the blind or paraplegic may be modified or completely removed as a one-time expense. Communication barriers on the other hand are a continuing, recurring cost that isn't done just by building ramps or adding elevators. As long as the law is with us, a great deal of work needs to be done to ensure that the deaf child does indeed receive a free, appropriate education which meets his unique needs.

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



Happy New Year, everybody. With this issue we begin a new year and a return to a Democratic administration after a lapse of many years. We can hope that 1977 will bring a return to the days when the Federal government gave high priority to the needs of the disabled and particularly to those of the deaf community. It would be a mistake to suggest that we did not fare well under Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford. We did all right, but nowhere as well as we did when the Democrats held the White House. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson were much more supportive and we have hopes that after President Carter takes office he will take up where LBJ left off.

December is generally a slow month at the National Office. Much of this is due to the fact that it is slow also in government offices, as people plan for the holidays. Some have to use up their excess leave, as well. Because of this, we are frequently stalled. But we did have nice Christmas presents. The FCC ruling on Line 21, for example. Thanks to your efforts, we managed to put that one across.

Since we take special pains to give credit where credit is due, it should be noted that the achievement was shared. PBS, of course, deserves most of the credit since it was a PBS petition and PBS technical development that made it possible. But also BEH. Malcolm Norwood and Media Services and Captioned Films helped. Mac's boss, Ed Martin, helped. The National Center for Law and the Deaf helped. Lions Clubs, Quota Clubs helped. But in the last analysis your letters to Congress and the FCC did the trick. Congress helped, too, and we owe a special thank you to Senators Percy and Leahy, as well as Vice President Mondale and Senator Dole for their active espousal of our cause. Now the question that comes pouring in from all over is: "Where do we go from here?" In an effort to find the answer, the Home Office has proposed a meeting that would seek to answer that question. Line 21 only authorizes or permits the use of hidden captions. It does not require them nor does it provide either the encoders or decoders needed to make the project "go." But we are working on it.

December is also the month in which we take stock of our financial situation and attempt to estimate how close we will come to meeting the financial goals that were developed over a year ago. This is always a difficult task because our costs rise steadily while our dues and other income sources are relatively stable. It is also staggering to realize that we now have an operating expense of almost \$100,000 a month. It was only a couple of years back that that figure was our yearly goal. Now it is a monthly item. The revised budget will be presented to the NAD Executive Board meeting in Cincinnati, February 18-20. The Board will meet at the Terrace Hilton Hotel. If anyone has items they would like to be included on the agenda, they should contact President Garretson at 3509 Kayson Street, Wheaton, Maryland 20906, and ask that their proposal be included. One reason for

1977 State Association Conventions

Empire State—Aug. 31-Sept. 3, Utica
Indiana—June 10-12, Fort Wayne
Iowa—June 23-26, Okoboji
Kansas—May 27-30, Olathe, Kansas School for the Deaf
Kentucky—June 16-19, Lexington, Campbell House Inn
Minnesota—July 14-17, Pengilly, Swan Lake Lodge
Oregon—June, Eugene
Tennessee—July 6-9, Paris Landing State Park
Utah—June 16-18, Salt Lake City, Hilton Hotel
Washington State—July 14-17, Vancouver, Washington State School for the Deaf
Wisconsin—June 16-18, Kenosha, Holiday Inn

State associations not having listings should send information to Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226.

meeting in Cincinnati is to give the Board a chance to look over the facilities in preparation of the NAD's Centennial Celebration that is scheduled to be held in 1980. This brings to mind that it is not too early to start planning to be in Cincinnati at that time. We should have the celebration to end all celebrations when the NAD becomes "100 years young."

Travels with the Executive Secretary: December was a relatively quiet month. As previously reported, the Executive Secretary was in Indianapolis, December 10-12, taking part in the Branch Office Feasibility Study. In January the pace picked up again with a trip to Boston to keynote the Massachusetts Priorities Meeting, January 13-15. From there a trip to Reston, Virginia, for the Office of Handicapped Individuals on January 23-25. And then to Chicago for a meeting of the new consortium of training programs in the area of deafness. This will be held on February 1 and 2. All of which denotes, "Here We Go Again." But that seems to be the way things are done.

In the interim we have been quite active in getting other things done. One of these was the Inauguration of Jimmy Carter as President of the United States on January 20. This is being written before that date and with the knowledge that by the time THE DEAF AMERICAN is delivered Inaugural Day will have come and gone. Still, we are pleased to report that a great deal of consideration was given to insure that deaf people would not be excluded from the affair. There were to be three special locations reserved for the disabled along the parade route. Each of these areas was to have two or more interpreters for deaf spectators. As this is being written, no decision was made on having an interpreter on the platform as Mr. Carter was sworn in. But we are continuing the effort to have one there. We were also advised that Nancy Kowalski and Mary Ann Royster would interpret the ceremonies for PBS. Also that PBS would caption the ceremonies for later distribution, all of which is very encouraging.

Starting the new year off right, the NAD also has a new car. This replaces the 1972 Plymouth Satellite which had definitely seen better days. The new car is a metallic orange 1977 Chevrolet Malibu Classic two-door sedan. Of particular interest is the fact that the car was purchased from a deaf new car salesman. The salesman is Howard Haines, who works out of Stevens Chevrolet in Wheaton, Maryland. The Washington area has another deaf auto salesman in Freddie Calderone. This prompts us to wonder if there are any other deaf new car salesmen among our readers. If so, would they drop us a line? In fact elsewhere is a request for data by Ms. Dickstein. She is trying to establish a deaf model program and is interested in locating people in different kinds of employment. For more details see page 36 in this issue.

Our current priorities, in addition to the revised budget, are to get out a new publication list. We do this every six months, but this time it is harder than usual because printing costs, like other costs, have gone up so that we will be raising prices and figuring very closely so as to not to raise them any more than we absolutely have to. As with the movie projectors, we held the line as long as we could.

Another project was a test promotion of the NAD's new Physician's Group, which is designed to create a greater awareness of deaf people in the health field. We sent out material to 10,000 doctors in 10 cities in the United States. If the results are favorable, we will expand the mailing to reach all the doctors we can find and then the other professionals in the health field.

We also have a new brochure on the NAD itself. Some people who have seen it say it is "fantastic." Others say it is "horrible." Fantastic or horrible, we have 25,000 of them so they will be around for a while. If you happen to see one of them, let us have your vote. If we get more "horribles" than "fantastics" we can always change.

Speaking of change brings to mind that the Spring publication list is probably the last one we will have in that format. With our ever-expanding lists of books and other merchandise, it seems that our next step would be to develop a catalog and supplement the catalog with separate order forms so that we could print but one catalog annually. To

do it all over again could be quite a headache, but some headaches are fun.

The last item is computerization. We have about completed identification of the equipment needed to computerize the publishing division, our accounting department and our membership lists. We hope to have this in operation at least by the beginning of the new fiscal year, if not sooner. Once this is done, we shall consider expanding computerization of our operations. But for the moment these three programs have priority.

We also had snow. This area does not often have snow. We should be grateful for that. It is said that when three snowflakes fall, the schools close. When 10 flakes are on the ground, the government closes. When there are fifteen—everything closes. While that is probably an exaggeration, it isn't much of one.

But we managed to keep the office open and business as usual was the order of the day for the most part. This was especially true after staffers got over the initial shock of having a "White Christmas" long after Christmas had gone.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

New Members

Ms. Niel Rochelle	Maryland
Mrs. Constance Rae Dalton	Illinois
Linda E. Buffardi	Rhode Island
Kathryn Bell Tetreau	Maine
Henry William Brelje, Jr.	Oregon
Pauline Hogan	Oklahoma
George Gaerig	Michigan
D. Spencer	California
Charles S. Scott	Maryland
Gary Roberts	Virginia
Josephine Gargiulo	New Jersey
Shirley E. Richards	California
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Marsh	Maryland
Suelaine Mathews	Missouri
Steven F. Crabel	Massachusetts
Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Green	Utah
Mary S. Buhman	Virginia
Judith Falconer	Ohio
Eugene A. Alexander	Indiana
Ray Lage	California
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Savanick	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Mildred E. Stenstrom	Oregon
David C. Robinson	New York
Kenneth L. Bosch	Illinois
Charmagne Popejoy	California
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Covell	Washington
Kelly L. Boeson	Canada
Vicki Casella	Alabama
Donna Williams	Kentucky
Richard N. Malcolm	Maryland
Ronald K. Burdo	Maryland
Joseph S. Martin	Texas
John Birnbaum	Pennsylvania
Betty A. Crowe	Illinois
Sue Ann Bowersox	California
Paul A. Haubrich	Wisconsin
Mrs. George S. Felter	New York
Lillian D. Rosen	Connecticut
Mary A. Jerome	Michigan
Thomas Abecket	Illinois
Frederick Criss	West Virginia
Charles Herbert Whipple	Utah
Mrs. Greta Behring	Texas
Carolyn Hunter	California
Linda K. Warburton	Texas
Jan Castleberry	Texas
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Browning	Ohio
Karen M. Heller	Michigan
Stacey Dolson	New York
Gerard Sevigny	Massachusetts
Elaine Levy	Illinois
Cecilia Padalino	New York
Donna Rae Riley	Maryland
Timothy R. Price	Ohio
Mrs. John R. Guldin	Ohio
Marcia L. Donner	Idaho

Donations to Halex House

New Jersey Association of the Deaf	\$50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stevens (In memory of Dot Caswell)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg (In memory of Irving Hoberman)	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg (In memory of Hjalmar C. Borgstrand)	5.00
Dr. Gary Roberts	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Scott (In memory of John Allen)	3.00
Anonymous (In memory of Dorothy Caswell)	5.00
Anonymous (In memory of Mrs. Letitia Allen)	25.00
Robert DeVenny	15.00

JANUARY 1977

1978 Miss Deaf America Pageant

Preparations for the 1978 Miss Deaf America Pageant to be held in conjunction with NAD's biennial convention in Rochester, N. Y., are now underway. State directors, we need your names and addresses in a rush, so please send them to the address printed below.

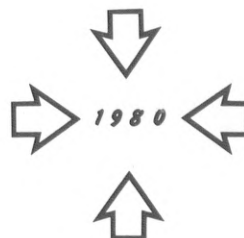
We have brand-new packages ready and waiting with all the necessary rules and regulations, plus some inside information to help out the state directors and contestants. If you saw the last pageant, you will surely want to be a part of this next one. Please contact:

Phyllis Fletcher, Director
Miss Deaf America Pageant
2940 Santa Clara S.E.
Albuquerque, N. M. 87106

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Armstrong (In memory of Ben Lee, brother of Sally Hirsch)	10.00
St. Mary's Episcopal Bible Class (In memory of Ben Lee, brother of Sally Hirsch)	10.00

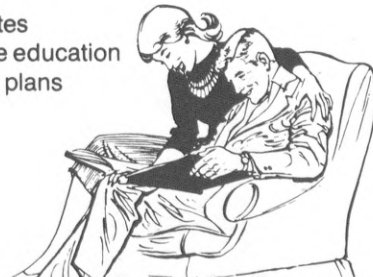
Increased Payments

New Jersey Association of the Deaf	\$1,170.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stevens	249.80
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg	249.50
Robert DeVenny	815.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Scott	523.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Armstrong	89.70
St. Mary's Episcopal Bible Class	45.00



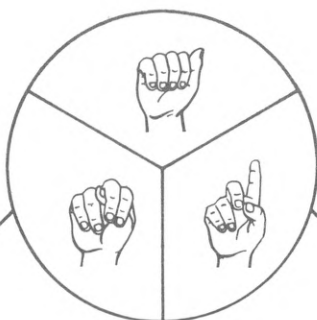
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- Builds a retirement nest egg
- Pays double for Accidental Death
- Gives you membership in one of our 126 Divisions



See one of our representatives or write to:

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf
1300 W. Northwest Highway • Mt. Prospect, Illinois 60056



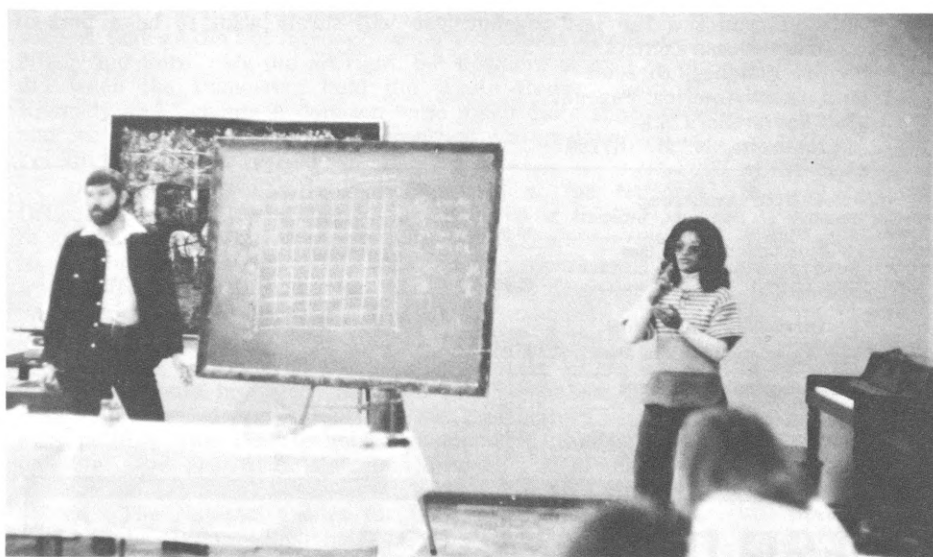
COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director

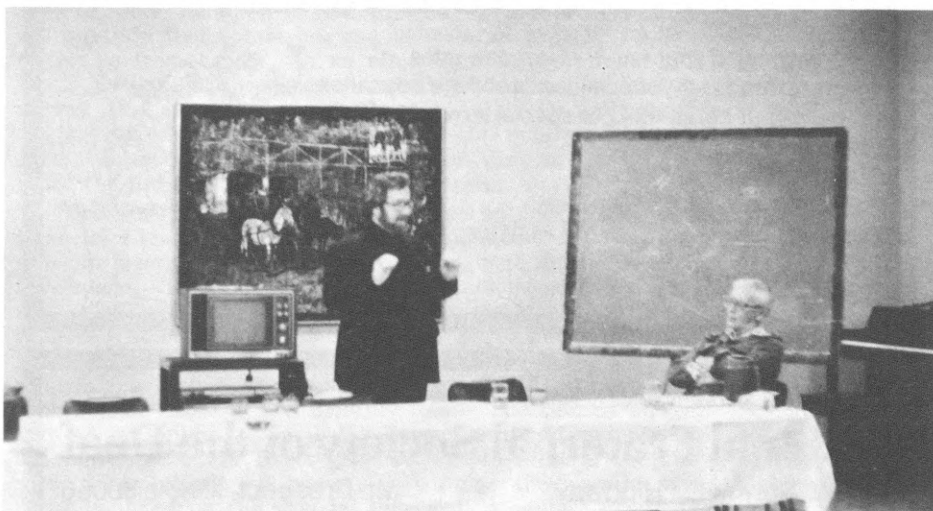
Edward C. Carney, Assistant Director

Angela K. Thames, Adm. Assistant

CSP Conducts VRS Regional Workshop



Dr. James Dixon explains audiological terms while Angela Thames, NAD Communicative Skills Program assistant, interprets.



Terrence J. O'Rourke, NAD Communicative Skills Program director, explains that deaf people "CAN."

During the week of November 14-19, 1976, personnel from the NAD Communicative Skills Program conducted a workshop for Region VIII of the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Consisting of an orientation to deafness and intensive training in manual communication, the workshop was planned and carried out to meet the obligation of CSP to rehabilitation personnel.

In cooperation with Dr. James D. Dixon, Region VIII Representative on Deafness, invitations to participate were sent to rehabilitation personnel in the six states (Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota) which comprise this region. Although travel and training budget restrictions tended to limit attendance, a total of 19 persons from four states met in Denver for training.

A part of the CSP commitment is to provide training which will upgrade the skills of vocational rehabilitation personnel in working with clients who have a hearing loss. This training includes an in-depth explanation of types of hearing loss, the possible results of such loss in terms of problems it can create: psychological, educational, cultural, employment and the like. Subsequently, skilled instructors are used in a "total immersion" approach to acquisition of beginning skills in manual communication.

The selection of Region VIII for the 1976 training was made by the CSP Advisory Board. The Advisory Board attempted to ascertain areas of greatest need and concluded that probably Region VIII would show the greatest return for the funds to be invested in this training. While recognizing that needs exist in other regions, the board was of the collective opinion that the greatest benefits to RSA and its clients would derive from concentrating efforts in this region where there have been fewer past training opportunities than in the other nine regions.

The composition of the attending group revealed a good cross section of personnel categories in vocational rehabilitation services. There was one home teacher, four persons working in supervisory capacities, five secretaries and nine counselors. Owing to the fact that some of the enrollees already had received training in basic manual communicative skills, the group was divided into two classes for beginners and one for more advanced skills. Instructors for these classes were Jane N. Wilk, Freda Norman and Ed Carney. Other CSP personnel providing reinforcement during the week were Terrence J. O'Rourke, director, and Angela K. Thames, administrative assistant. Mr. O'Rourke conducted the session on orientation and he was ably assisted by Dr. Dixon, a trained audiologist who later took advantage of the opportunity to brush up on his own rapidly improving manual communicative skills.



Ed Carney, Communicative Skills Program assistant director (center), makes a point to workshop participants under the watchful eye of Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP director.

Allocated funds for training of this nature customarily are extremely limited and in consequence participants rarely are provided with extra materials. In this instance, however, the small attendance did not necessitate reimbursement for a fourth teacher. The result was that each person who attended was provided with a complete set of "See'N' Sign" films, a Sign Language textbook and a copy of the publication "Readings on Deafness." Additionally, complete sets of these materials also were sent to the state offices for VRS of Utah and Montana, neither of which states had representatives in the training programs.

Feedback to the regional office and to CSP indicates a very positive reaction on the part of those who undertook the training as well as supervisors who made it possible for trainees to go to Denver.

O'Rourke Appointed To Counselor Certification Commission

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of the NAD Communicative Skills Program, has been appointed a member of the Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor Certification for a three year term extending through 1979.

With headquarters in Chicago, the commission was established in 1973 as an outgrowth of a joint committee set up in 1968 by two professional associations—the National Rehabilitation Counseling Association and the American Rehabilitation Counseling Association. The purpose of the commission is to establish standards which would serve to stabilize the field of rehabilitation counseling and provide a baseline for future professional growth.

More specifically, as detailed in the bylaws:

1. Establish criteria for the certification of rehabilitation counselors.
2. Conduct programs which will encourage certification.
3. Determine compliance with certification criteria.

Follow-up activities have varied according to locality but there has been almost universal agreement that the training added a new dimension to the work skills of those in attendance.

Participants, besides Dr. Dixon, were Ken Palmer, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Leslie Crowell and Charles Stone, Denver, Colorado; Joanne Sterns, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Sue Newhart, Golden, Colorado; Jim Tysdal, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; George Saiki, Bismarck, North Dakota; Sue Evans, Boulder, Colorado; Terry Lieu, Fargo, North Dakota; Barbara Baumgardner, Cheyenne; Diana McKay, Mitchell, South Dakota; Bonnie Floyd, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Charlene Esh, Arvada, Colorado; Jane McLaughlin, Denver; LeRoy Rice, Devils Lake, North Dakota; Frank Cesario, Boulder; Katherine Ricker, Colorado Springs and Terry Brenno, Devils Lake.

4. Make information regarding certification available to the public.

At this time the commission is composed of 18 persons representing the National Rehabilitation Counseling Association, the American Rehabilitation Counseling Association, Council on Rehabilitation Education, Association of Rehabilitation Facilities, Council of State Administrators for Vocational Rehabilitation, National Association of Non-White Rehabilitation Workers, Council of Rehabilitation Counselor Educators and the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities.

Mr. O'Rourke has attended a meeting of the commission and has expressed admiration and respect for the efficiency and high degree of professional management evidenced. Especially impressive are the detailed specifications which serve to control the examination-process. All applicants must meet rigid minimum qualification requirements set forth in carefully screened application forms. The examinations undertaken by qualified

candidates are scored, analyzed and recorded by computers. Similarly, permanent records are computerized for quick retrieval of essential information concerning each applicant for certification.

In addition to the actual written examination, each applicant is required to complete a Demographic Questionnaire. Data banks generated by the questionnaire on counselors, supervisors and counselor educators, as well as on their work milieu and certain perceptions held, will have relevance for future research in rehabilitation counseling, counselor education programs and inservice training.

Attention: SIGN Members

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members in good standing. If you have not yet received one please let us know and we shall send another one. Members with certification were sent a slightly different form.

S.I.G.N. Certification Awarded To Wisconsinites

Following a two-day training workshop sponsored by North Central Technical Institute in Wausau, Wisconsin, early in December 1976, 20 candidates for professional certification as teachers of Sign Language undertook the written examinations administered by S.I.G.N. Seventeen of these aspirants achieved scores sufficiently high to qualify them for personal interviews with the S.I.G.N. evaluation team which is an essential part of the certification process.

It is a distinct pleasure to announce that 12 persons—or putting it another way, 60%—have been awarded certificates attesting to their professional skills. Certification is valid for five years except in the case of provisional certification which indicates the individual must be evaluated again within one year on those parts of the written examination and/or interviews on which marginal scores indicated inability of the evaluators to award unqualified certification.

The categories of certification and the individuals who achieved in each:

Comprehensive—Lucile Olson, Evelyn Zola.

Comprehensive, Provisional—Margaret James, Hedy Miller, Herb Pickell.

Manually Coded English—Eva Dicker, Christine Felton, Annie Yunk.

Manually Coded English, Provisional—Crystal Anderson, Leo Dicker, Margaret Holt, Carol Vanderbusch.

Ms. Nancy Hagen, Coordinator of the Hearing Impaired Program at NCTI, is to be commended on her unstinted efforts in planning and carrying out the training workshop and evaluation. Ms. Hagen is the mother of a deaf son and is herself adept at manual communication. Of even more relevancy is her continuing concern to raise the level of instructional skills among the teachers of Sign Lan-

guage in Wisconsin. She successfully contended that, inasmuch as most teachers of Sign Language are paid for their services with public monies through adult or continuing education programs, community colleges, and the like, that it is justifiable to request training funds from the state to upgrade the level of instruction.

An additional interesting aspect to this new version of "The Wausau Story" is that the recent workshop was only step one in the extensive plans of Ms. Hagen. Expectations now are that a second, much longer workshop will be conducted early in the summer of 1977—possibly with some of the recently

certified teachers as instructors! The view from here is that other states might well profit from the creative thinking and activity in Wisconsin and begin to devise ways and means of achieving similar results.

Members of the S.I.G.N. evaluation team, who also served as instructors during the workshop, were Dennis R. Cokely, Terrence J. O'Rourke, Jahe N. Wilk, Larry J. Berke and Willard J. Madsen. Ed Carney, assistant director of Communicative Skills Program and Executive Officer of S.I.G.N., accompanied the team and was responsible for coordinating the NAD portions of the workshop and evaluations.

FORGET THE SLANDER YOU HAVE HEARD,
FORGET THE HASTY UNKIND WORD,
FORGET THE QUARREL AND THE CAUSE,
FORGET THE WHOLE AFFAIR, BECAUSE
FORGETTING IS THE ONLY WAY—
FORGET THE TRIALS YOU HAVE HAD,
FORGET THE WEATHER IF IT'S BAD,
FORGET THE KNOCKER, HE'S A FREAK
FORGET HIS SEVEN DAYS A WEEK!
FORGET THE GREY LINES IN YOUR HAIR,
FORGET YOU'RE NOT A MILLIONAIRE,
FORGET THE COFFEE WHEN IT'S COLD,
FORGET TO KNOCK, FORGET TO SCOLD,
FORGET TO EVEN GET THE BLUES . . .
BUT DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR DUES!

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

I am pleased that the November 1976 DEAF AMERICAN has several items related to Pennsylvania—the interpreter problem of the December 1-3 Governor's Conference on the Handicapped, Dr. Betty Miller's article on art and Ameslan from Penn State, and pictures and news about the PSD 1975-76 wrestling team.

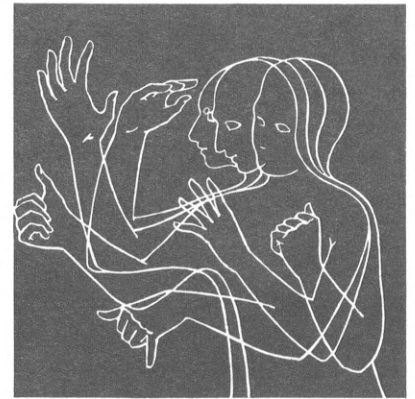
This letter is about the interpreter problem cited on your Editor's Page. Your feelings were correct that the Planning Committee of the Pennsylvania Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals would work out a solution. Perhaps you and your readers will be interested in knowing the actual outcome, which I am able to relate firsthand, having been involved as the only deaf member of the Planning Committee, as well as coordinator of interpreters at the conference and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf (the state deaf association which raised funds to help pay expenses of interpreters for the conference).

The Planning Committee, since its formation in early 1976, was operating on a limited budget and expected about 200 various volunteers (none to be reimbursed, nor fed, nor lodged by the committee budget) to help out at the December 1-3 conference—such as recorders from business schools, moderators and resource people from government and

service agencies, nurses from hospitals, Boy Scout wheel chair pushers, registration and ticket takers, etc.

Despite my warnings to the contrary, the Planning Committee insisted, for several months, that we would be able to also get qualified volunteer interpreters for the deaf. The problem was complicated by the facts that about 10 interpreters would be needed (good at both straight and reverse interpreting) and that most of these would have to come from out of town (such as from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh) which would mean travel, meals, and lodging expenses, and that the meetings were to be on weekdays (Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) which meant loss of wages for some interpreters. (About 10 interpreters were needed because the deaf delegates were spread out into several topic groups, and not grouped by type of handicap.)

PSAD offered in October to conduct a fund-raising drive among organizations of or for the deaf in Pennsylvania, to assure that at least some money would be available for expenses of interpreters. The Pennsylvania Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, however, following an October 30 PaCOSD meeting, insisted to the Governor that interpreter expenses and fees should be paid from the Planning Committee's conference budget. Finally, the Planning Committee on November 19 realized, after its own search, that it could not get qualified volunteer interpreters, so the committee offered to pay for meals and



NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SIGN LANGUAGE RESEARCH AND TEACHING

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Individual Membership	\$15.00*
Husband-Wife Membership	25.00*
Organizational Affiliation	25.00

*Includes DEAF AMERICAN
subscription

lodging of up to 10 interpreters PSAD, meanwhile, between October 20 and November 30, raised enough funds to pay (directly to the interpreters after the conference) all transportation expenses of the interpreters plus some fees.

I had quite a hectic time negotiating and explaining positions to "both sides"—the deaf community and the Planning Committee—and getting the (eight) interpreters on short notice (since we weren't able to say definitely until late November whether or how expenses or fees would be paid), and finally in rounding up interpreters for the last day of the conference (since several left the night before, mostly for "other commitments"), but we just about made it.

Incidentally, there were 14 deaf delegates, including one deaf-blind person (who brought her own interpreter) and an oral-deaf person among the 300 delegates at the December 1-3 Hershey conference. As you might agree, I think that the division into topic discussion groups (which thinned out and mixed various handicaps) resulted in some competition for discussion time and lengthened explanations and discussions among the various delegates, and that there was not as much discussion in depth or over as much ground as probably would have been possible had groups been formed by type of handicap. On the other hand, the Planning Committee's purposes in organizing the conference by topic groups—to develop problems and solutions according to the White House conference topic list, and to try to bring together the various handicaps from "toothpicks" to "one strong big stick"

—seemed to have been well served by the Hershey conference format and by the similar previous (September) eight substate regional conferences in Pennsylvania.

Another thing worth noting is that the Planning Committee requested and obtained **volunteer** interpreters for me for the monthly committee meetings, from the Counseling Service for the Deaf of Lancaster—about 40 miles from the meeting site. Since the committee did not pay for this service (beyond providing lunch for the interpreters), PSAD contributed some funds to the Counseling Service, whose own tight budget problems were familiar to PSAD.

In summary, the Planning Committee slowly came to realize—like most government and other public agencies still need to understand—that really qualified interpreters (good both straight and reverse at various language levels) are difficult to find, and that agencies that use interpreters should pay their expenses rather than assume that the interpreters will volunteer or will be reimbursed by another agency or organization.

Best wishes for another good year of editing, and of health and prosperity.

Frank J. Nemshick
Member, Planning Committee

* * *

Dear Editor:

Recently, I received a carbon copy of Mr. Frank J. Nemshick's letter concerning the interpreters problem at the Pennsylvania Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals. I want to commend Mr. Nemshick for giving you such an accurate piece of story in the area of journalism.

I would like to add something to the story. It was the mass media that helped the Planning Committee to realize the great need of having interpreters for the deaf. On November 5, 1976, the WGAL-TV station gave me a time slot in their news program. I informed the public that the PaCOSD had sent a telegram demanding that professional interpreters be provided at the conference or else drastic actions will be taken.

It will be absolutely necessary for this letter to recognize MR. FRANK J. NEMSHICK for being the one who really twisted the arms of the members of the Planning Committee in order to allocate some funds for the interpreters.

It is hoped that Mr. Nemshick's story will be published in THE DEAF AMERICAN in the near future.

William M. Kemp, President
Pennsylvania Council
of Organizations
Serving the Deaf

Philippines



By Carl A. Argila
85-E Kamuning Road
Quezon City
PHILIPPINES

Adopting A Deaf Child From Abroad (First of two parts)

After considering very carefully the matter of adopting a deaf child—particularly a deaf child from abroad (we discussed in last month's column some personal considerations in adopting a child)—how do you go about it? Your first step should be to contact a **reputable** adoption agency in your locality, explain to them your plans, desires, etc. They probably won't be able to help you find a child—but they will be able to provide you with a good deal of necessary technical information and, most importantly, they'll be able to tell you if you are eligible, under your local state laws, to adopt; that is if you have "all of the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt" as they say in legalese.

Personally, I would suggest that you first try to locate a deaf child in the United States who is available for adoption. It has always seemed to me a bit ironic that Americans will rush to adopt children from overseas (such as the Vietnamese war orphans—who weren't really orphans) while other children, in their own country, remain unadopted. Perhaps part of the problem is locating a deaf child in the United States—but that's a lot easier than locating a deaf child for adoption overseas! This is an area where your adoption agency can help.

Though I know very little about adoption procedures in the United States, I do know that there is an interagency service known by the acronym ARENA which keeps track of "hard to place" children (including, I'm told, deaf children). Your adoption agency can contact ARENA in an attempt to locate a deaf child eligible for adoption. I understand that many potential adoptive parents have gone this route and were unable to locate eligible deaf children. The only alternative is to search for a deaf child abroad. This is a complex matter but I shall try to touch upon the important points in this month's column.

These are six areas of concern for parents seeking to adopt a deaf child from abroad: 1) locating a child, 2) establishing the eligibility of the child to be adopted under the laws of the child's country and under U. S. law, 3)

emigration of the child from his country, 4) immigration of the child to the U. S., 5) legal adoption of the child, 5) the child's citizenship.

It is difficult to say which of the above six areas is the most challenging, but certainly locating a deaf child takes a good deal of effort, not because there are no deaf children available, but rather because of the communication problems involved. As a prospective parent you first select a country, remembering that the more developed countries have fewer deaf children available for adoption—but are able to locate the children available more easily. The developing and underdeveloped countries have many more children available—but no one knows about it! For the sake of formality, at least, the prospective parent should contact the embassy or consular office of the country selected to inquire as to which government agency in that country would be concerned with adoptions.

In the Philippines the government agency is the Department of Social Welfare, but each country has its own organizational structure. Your local public library can help you find the nearest consular office to your home. The United States Department of State publishes a helpful booklet, "Foreign Consular Offices in the United States," which your library no doubt has. You should write to the government agency concerned requesting information about adopting a deaf child. Chances are, however, that if the country you are writing to is a developing or underdeveloped country, you won't even get so much as an acknowledgement to your letter (the attitudes of people in developing and underdeveloped countries towards communication, in particular correspondence, will be the topic of a future column).

If you are able to establish contact with the appropriate government agency in a developing or underdeveloped country, chances are that they will be unable to locate a child eligible for adoption. The reason is that in most of these countries the gap between the government bureaucracy and the populace is almost unbridgable. As I said earlier, however, this is done more or less for

the sake of formality. As you pursue the matter further, people will invariably try to brush off your inquiries by referring you to the "appropriate government agency," having already gone that route places you in a stronger position. It is advisable, when writing to developing or underdeveloped countries, to send all your correspondence by registered mail in order to insure delivery. Maintain, of course, copies of all correspondence for your own file.

The surest way to locate a deaf child eligible for adoption is to contact people who have a working knowledge of the country and who are amongst the masses. Volunteers and missionaries are excellent contacts. Peace Corps volunteers, for example, can be contacted by writing to the "desk officer" for the country concerned in care of the Peace Corps office in Washington, D.C.

Missionaries are perhaps the best contacts because of their much deeper involvement with the people. Your pastor no doubt can provide you with lists of missionaries in various countries. Many of these missionaries are on the mailing lists of various newsletters and your pastor can assist you in having your appeal published in a newsletter which will be widely circulated amongst missionaries.

Gallaudet College publishes the "International Directory of Schools and Organizations for the Deaf" which provides another source for potential parents to pursue. That fact is that, though the communication problems may be formidable in the developing and underdeveloped countries, the resourceful, determined prospective parent will have no difficulty in locating a deaf child eligible for adoption.

I have been careful to use the word "eligible" for adoption because of a number of complex legal problems which the prospective parent should be aware of. Most deaf children available for adoption are technically "abandoned" children. This means either that the child was a foundling (literally abandoned by unknown parents) or that the parents have irrevocably relinquished their parental rights. In either case, this is a matter to be decided in a court of law in the country of the child's origin. In my own case, for example, Cecilio was a foundling—his natural parents had "disposed" of him in a drainage canal. Cecilio survived, however, and was eventually picked up by the police. Eventually I adopted him. Beforehand, however, it had to be determined to the court's satisfaction that Cecilio was indeed an abandoned child and that his natural parents had indeed relinquished their parental jurisdiction. I know of cases where the parents simply "sign away" their rights, but only a court of law can declare a child "abandoned" and without this legality the potential adoptive parent is not protected from future claims by unscrupulous persons of "kidnapping."

(To be continued next month)

Ten Commandments For Lobbyists

By R. CATHARINE NASH

15 Hemlock Street, Needham, Mass. 02192

Confronting a state legislature, or even an individual legislator, can be a fearsome thing for a neophyte deaf lobbyist. Over the past few years I have learned, primarily as chairman of Legislation for the Massachusetts Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, several cardinal principles for dealing with both. Some of these principles were gained, it seems, through good old horse sense, some possibly by osmosis, but most of them the hard way. For whatever they may be worth to you in your own legislative battles, I herewith offer my personal Ten Commandments for the war.

1. **KNOW THE PROBLEM.** Sounds simple, obvious, maybe even ludicrous to say it, but you'd be surprised how many people can confuse issues by not being fully aware of multiple aspects of a problem. For years, I have watched as a fascinated spectator, the efforts of physically handicapped in wheelchairs protesting that they can't use available public transportation. Obviously, that is a problem. But public transportation administrators have their problems too—money, machines and manpower for three. Without regard for these aspects, it is difficult, if not impossible, to formulate solutions.

2. **KNOW THE SOLUTION.** Long before you approach your legislature, you have got to decide exactly what it is you feel would be required to alleviate your problem. When you go before a legislative hearing committee with a repetitious list of woes, but nothing in the way of answers, you are only going to embarrass people who would genuinely like to help you and know they have the power to do so. But they also do not have the experience or knowledge to solve every problem instantly and, generally, they don't have the time or money to investigate either. Therefore it is incumbent on you that you be prepared to furnish them with ideas or suggestions in the form of bills which you feel would answer your needs. Then, the legislators need only decide simply whether such solutions are legally feasible.

3. **KNOW YOUR LEGISLATORS.** The biggest mistake I ever made was choosing the father of a deaf child to sponsor our bill to create the Massachusetts Office of Deafness. It wasn't that he wasn't interested, enthusiastic, etc. It was because, as I learned too late, that his reputation within the legislature was such that other legislators refused to support his bills. This particular gentleman represented a closely knit ethnic neighborhood which loved him dearly. But he flatly refused to play "You vote for my bill, I'll vote for yours" with

other legislators. Since that is the name of the game of politics the other legislators in effect blackballed him by ignoring any bills he filed. So, we lost one whole legislative year, until other sponsors could be enlisted to file for the next session. By that time, we had enough good support to ensure that the bill would at least be carefully considered, but if I had known more about that particular legislator BEFOREHAND, that valuable time might not have been lost.

4. **EDUCATE YOUR LEGISLATORS CONTINUOUSLY,** not just when you need something from them. Fifteen years ago, I moved to a small town. As soon as decently possible, I made a point of meeting my local representative and by gentle nurturing, questioning, subtle hints and teaching, I managed, after a period of time, to make him well aware of deafness and its ramifications. Years later, when MassCOSA was fighting for our Interpreter in Court bill, my efforts paid off handsomely. While members of the Judiciary Committee were properly impressed by a good turnout at the public hearing and listened respectfully to our spokesmen, it was generally acknowledged that it was because of the extensive knowledge of my representative, who was on the committee, and his persuasive arguments during their closed sessions that balanced the whole issue in our favor.

5. **RESPECT YOUR LEGISLATOR'S BUSY SCHEDULE.** Call ahead for appointments, be on time for meetings, and while you want to be sure he/she doesn't forget you entirely, don't call so frequently that they begin to consider you a pain in the neck.

6. **ALWAYS BE PREPARED, BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.** Observations about the weather are not necessary unless you just happen to be in the midst of a hurricane or some similar phenomenon. If you have trouble keeping your thoughts in order, write them down. You don't have to recite your list by rote, but refer to it as inconspicuously as possible so that you won't forget any important points that should be made.

7. **ORGANIZE YOUR PRESENTATION AT HEARINGS.** This is a free country and every man is entitled to speak for himself; however, some people have a knack of saying it just a little bit better, a jot more forcefully, or a shade more persuasively than some others do. So, if at all possible, plan carefully. Encourage every warm body you can find to pack the hearing room to give your speakers moral support. Have petitions in favor of the bill signed to present to the committee chairperson. But, if at all possible, select your speakers

carefully and have them fully prepared. Their speeches should relate to their specific interest in the bill. For example, your educator would list, as briefly as possible, difficulties now incurred and state why or how certain provisions of the bill in question would solve those specific problems. Then a clergyman, psychologist, parent, audiologist, social worker or whoever would likewise speak in support of the bill in relation to his/her specific field. Then one or two "consumers," preferably making full use of interpreters to emphasize the communications barrier, should relate the bill to life in general for the deaf community. (Incidentally, the more deaf professionals you can muster, the better, but if you have an especially eloquent hearing person available, use both.) Then, as legislative coordinator, you sum up by noting some possible alternatives which may have been considered and rejected (and why) and/or brief comments on other technicalities or fiscal matters. Finally, have ready to hand to the committee chairperson at least three "kits." These are large manilla envelopes clearly labeled with a number and name of your bill and containing full copies of the bill itself and copies of all the speeches made by your carefully selected sup-

porters. Additional enclosures might be copies of pertinent articles from **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, background material about deaf organizations in your state or newspaper articles related to the problem.

8. PICK YOUR SPOKESMEN CAREFULLY. In addition to professional qualifications, try to get as varied a collection of characters as possible to speak for you. You want it to look as if you have universal support, not those made from the same "mold."

9. KNOW AND RESPECT YOUR ENEMIES. They are there. As incredible as it may seem, there are those who, out of spite, jealousy or maybe warped values, would deny that which they think might lessen their prestige, lower their income, compete with their services or whatever. Expect them and be prepared to answer their arguments. If by any stroke of luck none should arise, fine, but 'tis better to be a good scout!

10. NEVER, NEVER FORGET TO SAY THANK YOU! So the committee tossed your bill in the "circular file"? Or maybe it went all the way to the wire and somehow stumbled at the last minute? Or, praise be, you got the answer to your dreams! O. K. No matter what, when the final result is known, go back, either in person or by

mail, and thank every individual legislator and legislative aide who took the time to listen, to consider, to evaluate and maybe vote on your bill. Chances are very good that the next time you want a problem solved many of these same people will still be there and the opinion they form of deaf lobbyists can influence their response the next time around.

A few final hints: Two of the best sources of information about your state legislature are local taxpayer associations and the League of Women Voters. Both can provide, usually free, things like booklets listing each legislator's home address, office address, area he/she represents, phone numbers, committee assignments, etc. Our state also makes available each week a current listing of all bills and their status (in what committee; result of committee reports, etc.). Don't be afraid to ask questions, especially in the Clerk's Office of both your House and Senate. And whatever you do, don't give up! If you fail to get what you feel is a reasonable response to your bill, analyze your approach, your arguments, your presentation and especially your need. When you are satisfied that all are justifiable, then roll up your sleeves and FIGHT.

Nearly \$9,000 Asked For Portrait By Deaf Artist Of Early America

By ROBERT SWAIN

Deaf-born John Brewster, Jr., one of the best-known painters of the early American school, indeed would be astonished if he were to return to life that a portrait he did is being offered for sale at \$8,600. Undoubtedly, he didn't make that kind of money during his career as a traveling artist in New England.

The portrait was recently acquired in Maine by an antique shop at corner of Madison Avenue and 80th Street in New York, N.Y., specializing in decorative American arts. Gary Cole, the owner-dealer, said the painting was executed in 1803 or 1808 and bears Brewster's signature on the stretcher back of the canvas.

Measuring 33 inches by 38 inches with the plain gold frame of indeterminate age, the work is simply titled "A Gentleman," since his name is unknown. Mr. Cole thought that the sitter was 33 years old when he sat for Brewster. But his somber countenance has him looking older. His dark flinty eyes stare out as though watching Brewster's brush strokes and wondering how posterity would view him. Black and dark colors are the dominant hues, relieved by the white cravat and white stiff collar almost reaching to the subject's ears.

To have a Brewster portrait available for sale—a very rare event—has excited



"A Gentleman" by John Brewster, Jr.

the intense interest of private collectors, museum people and antiquarians, who have been making numerous phone inquiries about the painting.

Within recent years Brewster, after so long in obscurity, has been rediscovered by art historians and museums as among the best of the primitive artists of the Federal period between the late 18th century and early part of the 19th. More than 60 of Brewster's portraits are

known to exist and mostly are in private collections and museums, including the famed Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

The prestigious Whitney Museum of American Art in New York has featured a loan of Brewster's representative portraits in a special exhibition tracing the historic development of art in the United States. In addition, various books on American art have reproduced some of Brewster's outstanding studies.

Brewster's greatest appeal is the direct, unaffected simplicity and refreshing sincerity of his rendering. He was largely self-taught and, unlike the fashionable painters who acquired polish and sophistication by studying in Europe, Brewster portrayed his sitters with a stark realism that evokes the primitiveness and provincialism of post-Revolutionary America.

Brewster was referred to as a "deaf-mute" in newspapers of his day. He was born in Hampton, Connecticut, in 1766, the son of a reputable physician and his first wife. In lieu of speech, the artist depended on pencil and pad. When the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Connecticut, brought Laurent Clere over from France to teach the sign language, Brewster enrolled in the first class—the oldest pupil, so eager was he to widen his communication ability. He died in Maine at the home of his physician-brother in 1854 in his 88th year.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
 1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.;
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 p.m. Special services for the deaf.
 Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216)376-1688
 Voice or TTY

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 Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
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 Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and
 the life."—John 14:6

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 ship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.
 Rev. David Schlewer, Pastor
 732-0120 Voice or TTY

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 1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
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 Thursday 7:30
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Baptist

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 Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs.
 Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship,
 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Even-
 ing Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the
 Deaf)

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 Luther Mann, Th. D., Pastor
 (303) 232-9575
 4310 Iris Street
 Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033

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 a.m.
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 Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
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 Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
 Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
 Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
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 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted
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 Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will
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 Church office phone 277-8850

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Catholic

Roman Catholic
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 Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
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 7888.

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 24-Hour TTY News Service (504) 945-7020
 Rev. Gerard J. Howell, Pastor/Director

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF
ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION
 National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
 71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,
 M4K 3N9 Canada

Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
 Mass each Sunday, 1:00 p.m.; religious
 instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DEAF CENTER
 8245 Fisher, Warren, Mich. 48089
 TTY (313) 758-0710
 Moderators: Rev. Gary Bueche
 Sister Dolores Beere, MHSB
 Mass every Sunday at noon

ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES
 Services for the deaf and hard of hearing.
 Office: 923 S. Grattan St., Los Angeles, Ca.
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 (213) 388-8101, Ext. 236, TTY 234
 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 P.M.
 Rev. Brian Doran, Director
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 Dallas, Texas 75208
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When in Idaho, visit
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 2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
 Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
 Preacher: David Foulke
 Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

Episcopal

St. AGNES' MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
 St. Philip's Episcopal Church
 Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
 482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
 TTY 216-0864-2865

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES
 Welcomes you to worship with us at any of our 75 churches across the nation.
 For information or location of the church nearest you, consult your telephone directory or write to:

Robert Cunningham
 Executive Secretary
 556 Zinnia Lane
 Birmingham, Alabama 35215

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
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 Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
 1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
 Tel. 534-8678
 Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
 All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
 night, 7:30 p.m.
 All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
 night, 7:30 p.m.
 Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
 in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 Episcopal
 426 West End Ave., near 80th St.
 Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
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 Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
 New York, N. Y. 10024

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 The Rev. Roger Pickering, Vicar
 Services every Sunday, 1:30 p.m., in historic
 St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 10th Street
 between Market and Chestnut Streets, 5
 blocks from Independence National Park in
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Lutheran

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Meeting in the Gloria Del Chapel of the
 Lutheran School for the Deaf
 6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
 Worship at 10:00 every Sunday
 Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
 Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to
BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 2901 38th Avenue South
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
 Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
 (10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
 The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at . . .
EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
 2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
 S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
 Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship
 Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
 Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, as-
 sociate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
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OF THE DEAF
 421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031
 Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
 Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
 Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
 Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
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OF THE DEAF
 41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373
 11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.
 June-July-August)
 Rev. Frederick Anson, Pastor
 212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
 1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
 and IRT-74th St. Subways

Welcome to . . .
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 4201 North College Avenue
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
 Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
 Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time
 pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana
 in the Nation's Capital visit . . .

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 5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
 Sunday Worship—9:15 a.m.
 Robert J. Muller, pastor
 TTY 864-2119

Welcome to . . .
PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF

3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
 Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
 Walter Uhlig, pastor, Phone 561-9030

You are welcome to worship at . . .
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FOR THE DEAF
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 Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
 Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
 TTY (314) 725-8349
 Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
 Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
 Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
 Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
 TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
 Home 724-4097

ROGATE LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 2447 East Bay Drive, Clearwater, Florida
 (Between Belcher and Highway 19)
 A church of the deaf, by the deaf, for the
 deaf. Our services are conducted in sign lan-
 guage by the pastors. Services 1st Sunday, 2:00
 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 7:00 p.m. TTY and Voice—
 531-2761.
 Rev. Frank Wagenknecht, pastor; Rev. Gary
 Bomberger, associate

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
 15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33504
 Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
 or 621-8950
 Every Sunday:
 Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
 Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
 Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
 Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
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 510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
 Newark, N. J. 07104
 (Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
 Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
 Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
 Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF OF GREATER HARTFORD

679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
 lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.
ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
 Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
 10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
 Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
 Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
 2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
 Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
 The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
 Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
 23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
 TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

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 Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
 Rev. Tom Williams, minister
 A place of worship and a place of service.
 All are welcome.

FOREST PARK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
 2100 Kentucky Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church services,
 11:00 a.m.

Total Communication Used
 Grace Nunery, Coordinator for Deaf Ministry
 Rev. C. Albert Nunery, Senior Pastor
 When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
 worship at

WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
 Worship Service in the Fireside Room
 at 10:30 a.m.

Sunday School for hearing children
 Captioned Movies every first Sunday
 at 11:45 a.m.

Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor
CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 Services in Dixon Chapel
 77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
 John M. Tubergen, leader
 P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
 Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
 worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
 Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
 Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
 Children's weekday religious education classes
 Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
 For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 (Non-Denominational)
 1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
 Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
 and 7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
 Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
 Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
 3520 John Street (Between Texas and
 Norvegia Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
 Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
 Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
 WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
 Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
 (Non-Denominational)
 Meets in First Christian Church building
 each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
 Duane King, Minister
 Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
 Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
 430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
 Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
 TTY 815-727-6411
 All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
 Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
 through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
 Services held every fourth Sunday of the
 month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
 An Interdenominational Deaf Church
 Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
 Relations

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES
 1050 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
 Sunday worship services,
 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., signed.

CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF
 Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103
 Phone (215) 435-7500
 Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.
 Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter
 9:30 a.m., Every Sunday, Bible School; 10:45
 a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service
 "A Full-Time, Full-Gospel Church"

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF
LOS ANGELES
 540 S. Commonwealth Ave.
 Los Angeles, Calif. 90020
 "Dynamic Prtaching for Today's World"
 11:00 a.m. Sunday morning worship interpret-
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 All visitors receive a cordial welcome.
 William B. Bradshaw, B.D., Ph.D., Minister

Interdenominational
SALEM DEAF FELLOWSHIP
 Meets in Miller Chapel rented from the First
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Salem, Oregon 97301
 Pastor William M. Erickson, Director
 Voice/MCM (503) 581-1874
 Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; worship 11:00 a.m.
 We are a body of believers joined together
 for fellowship and praising the Lord. We
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AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE DEAF, INC.
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 N. Y. 10001

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BURT-207-50N-A AUG77S GCM
M&M DAVID D BURTON
5008 PADUCAH RD
COLLEGE PARK MD 20740

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ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Atlanta, Georgia 30307

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Open Saturday evenings

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Come to visit our new club when you are
in Detroit. Open Friday evening,
Saturday and Sunday

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Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
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Eugene Schick, president

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HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF
American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

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to the

**HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE
DEAF, INC.**

606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

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Open Friday and Saturday evenings
TTY 215-432-7133
Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

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Social and captioned movies on 3rd Satur-
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The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
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Open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Sunday.

Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

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OF THE DEAF, INC.**

4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
Leon A. Carter, Secretary
620 Hillcrest Mobile Home Park, Clearwater,
Florida 33515

LADIES SUNSHINE CIRCLE OF THE DEAF
(Since 1914)

Meets at Los Angeles Club of the Deaf, Inc.
3218 1/2 Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Second Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.
Augusta Lorenz, corresponding secretary

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MEMORIAL HALL**

1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

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THE DEAF, INC.**

208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Samuel D. Shultz, Secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway

New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Chulman, president
Irving Alpert, vice president
Max J. Cohen, secretary
Milton Cohen, treasurer

"OUR WAY"

To strengthen Jewish education and
observance amongst the Jewish deaf
National Conference of Synagogue Youth
116 E. 27th St., New York, N. Y. 10016

MIAMI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
15000 N. Miami Ave., North Miami, Florida
Open first and third Saturday of
every month
Secretary: Eleanor Struble

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Gerald Burstein, President
6131 Claridge Drive
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Road
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601
Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

1978 NCJD CONVENTION
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Full page	\$150.00	\$135.00	\$120.00
Half page	86.25	77.62	69.00
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Column inch	6.25	5.63	5.00

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